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BY ERNEST E. CAMP AND GEORGE WILKES,

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## LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 12.

### LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF THE BOLD ROBBER AND HIGHWAYMAN, JOSEPH T. HARE.

[Compiled from his own confessions, the statements of his accomplices, and information in possession of old members of police.]

CONTINUED.

The Robbers' Cave—The Panther and the Privateer—Ejection of a Trespasser—The Counting of the Spoil—Life in the Mountain—The Half-breed—A new Adventure—The Indian Disguise—The Spanish Slave—Proceeds of the Robbery.

The cave to which the fortunate highwaymen sped with their newly gotten plunder, had been accidentally discovered by Hare a few days before while hunting a panther. It was, as we said before, in the neighborhood of the Chickasaw Bluff, and was masked in the front by a cane brake almost impervious to human progress. It was situated in a cleft, where one rock jutted very much over another, and the narrow entrance to its recesses was concealed jointly by a curve in the avenue of approach, and by an exuberant growth of parasitic plants, which trailed over the whole face of the rock, and dropped in dense festoons before the opening of the cave. It was hither that the wounded panther had dragged her painful retreat from the crashing step of the adventurous young hunter, who followed her through the cane; it was before this masked aperture which she had halted a moment to growl a last defiance at the enemy who levelled his piece for the third time, and it was through the foliated curtain that she plunged and disappeared to surprise the pursuer, who thought her pent up beyond escape.

The remarkable advantages of such a retreat as this, could not escape the eyes of a man whom the emergencies of every day might make a fugitive, and the hunter, after having slain his game and explored the recesses of the cavern, resolved upon making it his refuge on the first occasion when a contingency should arise to render such a policy necessary to the safety of himself or his companions. That contingency had now arisen, and on the afternoon of the day after the robbery, the three robbers arrived before the entrance of the cave.

Hare, who had explained the various advantages of the situation as he had proceeded, paused for a moment before the entrance to enjoy the perplexity of his companions, as to which way they should turn to make an egress from the labyrinth that now had apparently so bluntly terminated with an impervious mass of rock, when having sufficiently puzzled them, he stretched out his gun, and lifting up the drooping fringe of leaves, displayed the hollow cavity beyond.

Expressing his admiration with a substantial oath, the privateer was the first to thrust himself into the gloom, but scarcely had he disappeared, when an angry growl was heard from



### THE INDIANS BEARING OFF THEIR WOUNDED CHIEF AFTER THE FIGHT WITH THE HIGHWAYMEN.

the recesses of the cavern, and he tumbled backwards prone upon the ground, while a fierce male panther who had so unceremoniously expelled him, dashed over his body and disappeared amid the cane.

Scrambling up in great affright, the Privateer hastily felt himself all over to ascertain the extent of his corporal damages, but learning after a brief investigation that he had escaped with a few scratches on the forehead, and a slight bruise of his shoulder, he danced with rage, and uttered a mass of oaths sufficient to have compensated an admiral of the blue for the loss of a whole fleet. The ludicrousness of the circumstance, had an irresistible effect upon its two observers, and, unable to contain themselves, they roared with mirth at their companion's grotesque misfortune. This unseasonable merriment nearly provoked an angry parley between Tom and the victim of the scene, but the leader of the party interposing in favor of the privateer, soon harmonised the incipient quarrel, and the choleric ruffian, soothed by a quasi apology, subsided into silence.

Worn with fatigue, and weary for the want of sleep, for they had scarcely closed their eyes on the previous night, the three robbers spread themselves couches of twigs, which being covered with their blankets, made soft and inviting couches for their weary limbs.

"Though tired almost to death, I could not sleep," says Hare, in relating the occurrences of this night. "An uneasiness seized possession of me, and I lay, sometimes looking into the fire we had kindled, and sometimes listening to the wind, which after awhile began to rise and moaned dolefully through the canes. Often I thought I heard persons breaking through the canes towards us, and in my apprehensive state of mind I fancied that they were our pursuers for the late robbery. If something had really happened to us that night, and we had escaped through my wakefulness, I suppose I should have considered that my uneasiness was a supernatural forewarning from some good spirit. As it was, I could not rest, and getting up, I went to look after our horses, which we had let loose near the brake, for I feared they might stray, and the Indians make off with them. I found them near where we had turned them loose, however, and having thus satisfied myself of their safety,

I returned again to the cave. My two companions were still sleeping soundly, whereupon I went and got the money bags we had taken from the travellers, and which had not yet been opened, and sat myself down to count their contents. I poured out the contents of all in succession, and examining the character of the pieces by the ruddy light of the still burning embers, set them all around me in piles of equal amounts, which I afterwards summed up as I put them back into their respective bags. There was one bag which I had purposely kept at the last, as I supposed

it contained the richest treasure, and I wanted to have the strongest impression of our good fortune on my mind at the conclusion of my task. It was one of the bags I had taken from the old man, who rode the mule. He had freely given up all the rest of his property, but when he handed this bag towards me, he showed extreme reluctance, and sighed as though his heart would break. I was not mistaken in the contents of the sack. It contained one hundred and eighty-six Spanish doubloons, which was equal to three thousand dollars or thereabouts. After I had counted the whole amount, I found that we had taken in all something beyond twenty-one thousand dollars, leaving for my share the handsome amount of seven thousand dollars. The satisfactory nature of this task, and the new hopes which it inspired, that I should be able to carry out my calculations about returning home in style, and living honestly thereafter, drove away the gloomy visions that had haunted me during the previous portion of the night, and wandering off into a train of bright speculations, I soon fell asleep. In the morning we had a regular division of the spoil, which having taken place, Dan set down and made three belts for us out of deer's hide, that I had bought from an Indian a few days before, each of which was sufficiently large to stow away our several shares. Though it was heavy, I lashed my belt to my great coat, ready to put it on whenever there should be occasion. As our cave, though perfectly secluded, was not far from the main road, and afforded good opportunities to intercept travellers for the north or south, we decided to remain there awhile, and it was agreed that in the meantime, I should visit Nashville, and procure salt, and such other necessaries as would be required to make a residence in that wild

place endurable. My companions, for the purpose of preserving their horses in good condition, were to leave them in charge of a half-breed Chickasaw Indian, named Hayfoot, whom we knew to be resident about six miles distant, at a place between Bear creek and Tennessee river.

"Before starting I took my belt, containing all the money which I had obtained by my last exploit, and buried it in a safe place, without the knowledge of my companions, and then bade them good-bye.

"I entered Nashville at night, and carefully avoiding all the places I had been at during my previous visit, made it my first business to learn if any news had reached that place of the exploit in which I had so recently been engaged. I was not long in doubt, for I soon found that the robbery was in every body's mouth, and I further ascertained that the authorities of the place had offered a large reward for the detection of the perpetrators, and that an equal sum had also been offered by the losers, for the recovery of the money. Under this state of things I did not consider it prudent for me to remain any longer in Nashville than I could help, so hastily getting together the articles I wanted and among other things, a selection of paints to discolor our faces in case of need, I left on the day after my arrival, and returned by a circuitous route to the cave. My companions expressed as much delight in seeing me as if they had never expected my return, and they had a chance of expressing a double satisfaction that night in the enjoyment of the spirits and other good things which I had brought them. We all slept sound that night on new blankets, but in the morning we were up bright and early and went hard to work at salting and storing away a large quantity of wild meat, consisting of turkey, deer, and raccoon, which had been collected in anticipation of my arrival.

"We lay in the mountain for a month, occupying ourselves most of the day in watching the road, and passing away the night in playing cards and throwing dice. These evening games however, did not make any very remarkable alteration in our respective purses, for though I loved to play high and desperately, I prudently got a rule established in favor of very small stakes, and this kept the game within the limits

of more pastime. I did this because I considered that happiness among ourselves was more important than any other object.

One day, my two companions tiring of the dullness of the place, expressed their intention of visiting their Chickasaw friend, Hayfoot, and not feeling disposed to accompany them, for I guessed the object of their jaunt, I said I would take a ride down the country for a few miles and if anything looked like business why I might stay away for two or three days. This was agreeable all round and we separated. On the second day I fell in with a party of three persons. They were all Spaniards, but two of them had come from St. Augustine, in Florida, and the other from Charleston, South Carolina. I introduced myself and travelled along with them, and as I represented myself as an agent of the Cherokee nation, they treated me with the utmost politeness and seemed very glad of my company. They were all of them strong able bodied men, and being well armed were in trim for a good fight. One of them in particular promised to be a troublesome customer, as he had, according to his own account, been for some time in the slave trade, and had also privateered for two or three cruises. This only made me the more willing to engage him, for I considered that most of the Spanish slave traders and privateersmen were mere pirates, and that it would be no hardship to him to give him the same chances as he gave to others.—There was another reason which made me still more willing to the exploit, and that was the fact of the St. Augustine men had an extra horse with a very heavy pack-saddle, and the slaver I thought was sure to be a good prize, if half of what he said about himself, should turn out to be true. We journeyed slow, but when I got within a few miles of my camp I expressed a regret that I should be obliged to leave them, and bidding them good-bye, turned off in an opposite direction from that which I intended to take. As soon as they were out of sight, I wheeled around and rode towards the cave at top speed. To my great disappointment I found both of my men absent, but hastily gathering a few colors to paint our faces, I rode on to Hayfoot's where I felt sure to find them. I was not mistaken in this calculation, and I rapidly communicated to my companions all that had transpired, and directed them to mount as soon as possible, or we might lose one of the best chances we would ever have. It may be supposed that they set about obeying this order with the utmost alacrity; indeed, so excited and so greedy was Dan when I described the promising appearance and weight of the pack-saddle, that he hardly stayed to hear me through, but ran straight off for his horse.

While he and Tom were engaged in getting ready I procured three sets of Indian disguises of Creek Costume from Hayfoot, and by the time I had tied them up and secured them on my horse the boys were in the saddle. We then struck for the main road as fast as we could, for we were all considerably anxious lest we might lose our prize, as my visit to Hayfoot's had thrown me seven or eight miles out of the way, besides the loss of time, making the disadvantage greater. After riding eleven miles we got the party in sight and had the satisfaction to find that we were some distance ahead of them. For the purpose of increasing this advantage and getting a little breathing time to prepare ourselves, we rode still further on, and by a short cut got full an hour's start of them. Slipping off our horses into a thicket just off the road, we hastily stripped off our clothes and assumed our new disguises, painting our faces in the style of Creek warriors, who are going on the war path. Then remounting, we stationed ourselves where we could wheel out at a moment's notice and take them unawares.

When the party came within proper distance, we rode out and presented our rifles at them, while I, who took the lead, summoned them in the Creek tongue, of which I had learned a little, to lay down their arms. They were taken very much by surprise, and showed considerable alarm at our fierce appearance. The slaver evinced more presence of mind and boldness than the rest, but as I had learned something of his character, I kept my eye fixed upon him, and kept my pistols levelled on his breast. By this means I prevented him from attempting anything. When I summoned the party to lay down their arms, they appeared not to understand my Indian lingo, whereupon I addressed them in broken English, keeping up the Indian accent sufficiently to disguise my voice.

I told them we were Creeks, who had been driven to the war-path by the Choctaws, who, with the aid of the whites, had burned our wigwams, and driven us from our hunting grounds. I then told them that we had sworn that white people should make up for our losses wherever we should meet them, and that they

indeed, therefore, give us up all the money they had, or we would blow them all into eternity, every man of them. When I had concluded, Dan burst out into a long war yell in true Indian style. I could scarcely help smiling at this idea and its queer style of execution, but it appeared to have a different effect upon the Spaniards, for no sooner had its echo died away than they threw down their weapons, and said we might take every thing they had if we would only be civil to their persons. I then dismounted, and picking up the arms, blew out the priming, and threw them aside, after which I searched and lightened them of their treasures. The slaver looked very blank when I relieved him of his cash, and could not help swearing a little, saying that what I was taking away so easily, had cost him an hour and a half of hard fighting to get. I felt a little mischievous, and could not help saying, slyly, "Well, don't you know no fight now?"

"Well, damn me, I know exactly," said he, looking rather stupidly, "unless it is I'm used to fighting in a noise; but this cursed place is so quiet and mournful that it seems as if I had the nightmares, and was going to the devil every minute, whether or no."

Upon this I told him to keep quiet, and I would stand his friend, and suiting the action to the word, I headed him back several gold pieces and left him in possession of a superb gold watch, which I knew he prized very highly.

When we had completed our job, we had nothing to do but to get back to our cave, and this we did as soon as possible. As soon as we had rid ourselves of our unpleasant disguises, and washed off the paint, we commenced preparations for a comfortable meal. When the fire had got fairly underway, Dan and I sat down to count our booty, while Tom, who was attending to the cooking, walked up every now and then, and overlooked the operation. In the pack-saddle we found three hundred doubloons, seven hundred and four other pieces of different sizes, and a large quantity of gold in bars. On the persons of the two men from St. Augustine we got seventy-four doubloons and five silver dollars, and on the person of the slaver four hundred French guineas, and fifty-seven smaller gold pieces, the value of which I could not tell without weighing them.

The whole being summed up with a rough calculation, showed that we had taken a prize of about thirteen thousand dollars, and with this satisfying contemplation, we turned to our supper with a cheerful appetite, and spent the evening in laughing at the amusing incidents that occurred through the fright of the poor fellows whom we had plundered."

(To be continued.)

#### Foreign Intelligence.

**DIABOLICAL RUFFIANISM IN ENGLAND.**—During the night between Saturday and Sunday last an occurrence of the most atrocious character took place close to the Bath Hotel, Lockwood, and, which, but for timely assistance, might have ended in murder. Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock on the above night, Mr. John Ellam, landlord of the Bath Hotel, and his son John Oxley Ellam, were in their stables attending to a horse which had been brought in late that night, when they were alarmed by loud shrieks of "Murder," and cries for help, proceeding from the turnpike road, nearly in front of the hotel. They instantly ran round to the front, and when within a few yards of the spot from which the sounds proceeded, they saw three ruffians forcibly holding a female up against the wall surrounding the quoit ground, and a fourth standing a short distance, apparently keeping a look-out or watch; there were also two "navvies" standing by, but they did not appear to touch the woman. The night being fine, and the moon shining brightly, Mr. Ellam and his son had a distinct view of the villains, and saw one of them (who was also holding the woman) kick her a most tremendous blow on the abdomen, making use at the same time of the most violent threats against her for not suffering him to effect his abominable purpose. Another of the ruffians also held her by the throat, and the imprints of his finger nails were clearly visible for hours afterwards. On perceiving succor at hand, the ruffians left their hold of their victim and fled, taking the road to Huddersfield. The poor woman then sank down from sheer exhaustion and fright, and was taken into the hotel more dead than alive; in fact, for some time after her life was despaired of. More assistance arriving, the villains were pursued, and young Ellam, outstripping the rest by at least 50 yards, came up with the hindermost near Spring Gardens, with whom he fearlessly grappled, and secured, till the rest of the pursuers came up, when he was given into the custody of Horsefall, the constable. In the scuffle, young Ellam was severely bit by the miscreant he had captured, but still kept hold of him with the utmost tenacity. The fellow was conveyed to the lock-up, and proved to be one James Wood, a notoriously bad character. Horsefall, with the assistance of the watchmen, succeeded in capturing the other two fellows before 4 o'clock, the same morning, and whose names are James Parkinson and Booth Sugden, alias "Raggy," both equally notoriously bad characters, the latter in particular, who has been several times in prison at Wakefield, and all three were most callous-looking ruffians. The woman having been carried

into the hotel, had every attention paid to her by Mr. and Mrs. Ellam, Mr. Dow, surgeon, was sent for, who, on examining the patient, found she had received a tremendous blow on the face, closing up and blocking an eye—her neck and breasts severely bruised and scratched by the fingers and nails of the desperadoes—her side much bruised and lacerated—and she was otherwise most dreadfully injured.

On Monday morning the prisoners were placed at the bar before Messrs. W. W. Battye and J. Sutcliffe, on the charge of violently assaulting, with intent to ravish. The poor woman was too much injured and too ill to walk, and was therefore brought in a cab to the office to give her evidence. She stated her name to be Eliza Matthews, and that she came to Huddersfield on the previous Wednesday with her husband, who was in search of work at the Lockwood tunnel. On Saturday afternoon he went to Lockwood, but not returning at night, she set out to look for him, and, after searching most of the public houses in the town, she went on to Lockwood, about 12 o'clock, and was followed by the prisoners, who ill and her, as before stated. The prisoners were committed to York Castle for trial at the assizes, bail being refused. Their wives were now somewhat at a loss how to dispose of the woman; from this dilemma they were, however, relieved, by Mr. Ellam offering to provide for her at his house for £1. a day, until the assizes, and to prevent the husband from going away, he would (being a surveyor) employ him upon the roads. The magistrates thanked Mr. Ellam for the kindness and humanity which he had displayed throughout the entire case. Too much praise cannot be given to young Ellam for the persevering courage he displayed in the capture of Wood; and but for the accident of his and his father being in the stables, and their prompt assistance at the rescue, the poor woman would in all probability have been left dead on the road.

The miscreants who perpetrated the outrage, will be sentenced for their lives.—*Lond. News.*

**DESULTORY NOTES ON THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF CHINA.**—This is the title of an interesting work which has just been issued from the press of Messrs. Allen of Leadenhall street. It is filled with numerous plates, representing Chinese customs, among the most amusing of which are those illustrating the modes in which the Celestials administer justice. Though it seems incredible, it appears from this work, that criminals are in the habit of procuring substitutes to suffer for their offences, and that the practice is carried to an extent that embraces substitutes even in cases of capital punishment. The following extract relates to this branch of the subject:

**The Personation of Criminals.**—This is done for money to a great extent in the province of Kwang-tung, and that frequently in cases involving capital punishment.

At first sight, the practice appears very extraordinary; for we ask what remuneration can compensate a man for the loss of his own life? But, on a little reflection, we perceive that such a practice may not only very easily exist in China, but would probably exist in England also, were those on whom the condemnation of offenders depends subject to punishment if they failed in bringing criminals to justice. Fortunately for the interests of society, our laws are so framed that it would be difficult for any man to sell his life in this way; otherwise, how many unfortunate are there who, with a certain death by starvation, staring, not only them, but those still dearer to them than life itself, in the face, would gladly, to obtain relief for these latter, meet their death a little sooner! In the department of Ch'au Chou, in the east of Kwang-tung, a substitute may be procured to confess himself guilty of a felony, and suffer certain capital punishment, for about fifty taels of silver, a sum that would exchange here for about seventeen pounds sterling; and which, valued with reference to the amount of the necessities of life it would purchase in the department mentioned, is probably not worth more than one hundred pounds sterling in England. Hence it is that the murder of Mandarins and riots are so frequent there; for when a number of individuals of the richer classes are dissatisfied with the conduct of a Mandarin, they are never prevented from instigating the lower classes to make disturbances by the fear of personal punishment. In the autumn of 1843, a district magistrate of the Ch'au Chou department being killed in a disturbance, the provincial judge was, in consequence, despatched from Canton, with a force numerically strong, to seize and punish the criminals. He found, however, on his arrival at the scene of the disturbance, a large body of men assembled in arms to oppose him; and the matter was, as frequently happens in such cases in China, ended by a secret compromise. The gentry, who had instigated the murder of the district magistrate, availed by the force brought against them, bought about twenty substitutes, and bribed the son of the murdered man with, it is said, one hundred thousand dollars, to allow these men to call themselves instigators, principals, accomplices, &c. The judge, on the other hand, obliged by the Code of the Board of Civil Office to execute somebody, or see himself involved in punishment, and knowing that if he attempted to bring the real offenders to justice, they would employ all their means of resistance which might easily end in the defeat of his force, and his own death, gave way to these considerations, supported by a bribe, and put the twenty innocent substitutes to death. This is one of many instances in which the pernicious effects of the above-named code for the punishment of the mandarins make themselves apparent. A system of falsehood and corruption has been engendered by it, that is perfectly appalling, and, as in this case, leads frequently to results that cannot be contemplated without a feeling of horror.

**Confession of the Young Manslaughter, Catharine Foster.**—This young woman whom our readers will recollect as having been convicted of poisoning her husband with an apple dumpling, in the third month of her marriage, merely because she did not find the convivial state as much to her mind, as she had expected, has at length confessed her guilt, and made her soul free for its approaching flight. Since her condemnation she has been unremittingly visited by the chaplain of the jail (the Rev. T. West) and the Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, who kindly tendered his assistance to the chaplain, on account of his age and infirmities, and whose ministrations have, it is believed, been of great service to her. She has also been visited several times by the Rev. L. Ottley, the vicar of Acton. The exhortations of the Rev. gentlemen and of the governor of the jail, Mr. MacIntyre, have had the desired effect of drawing from the culprit a full acknowledgment of her guilt. At first she endeavoured to palliate the offence, by stating that she had been tempted by an offer from some person who had given her a powder, the nature of which she did not know; but, on being admonished of the folly and wickedness of persisting in falsehood, she declared her readiness to write the whole truth, and we understand that a confession has been made or taken in writing, which she begged might not be published until after her decease; but the purport of which we consider it only due to the public to make known at the earliest possible opportunity, as far as we have been able to collect it. She stated that she alone had committed the deed; that the statement which she had previously made, of a person having tempted her to do away with him, was utterly unfounded; and the rumors of her having been provoked by her husband giving her any cause of jealousy were equally so; on the contrary, he had been uniformly kind to her; but that she had never had any love for him, and only married him at the wish of her mother, whom Foster was constantly urging to persuade her; and that after their marriage the feeling of dislike was stronger than ever. She declared, however, that the idea of destroying him did not enter her head until the day on which she committed the deed, when she purchased the poison at a shop in Sudbury, without any difficulty. It was "white arsenic," and not a dark powder, as stated by the boy before the magistrate, and it was not true that the boy ate any of that damping. Catharine Foster was always considered a girl of morose and obstinate disposition and phlegmatic temperament, but was apt in learning at school, and gave satisfaction during the greater part of the time she was in service. John Foster, the victim of her crime, was a man of exemplary character and remarkable piety. Since their marriage he had kept up the practice of family prayer, and in his dying hour he invited his murderer to join him in devotion, which she did—with what sort of feelings it is not easy to imagine. The execution will probably take place on Saturday, the 17th instant, as we understand the high sheriff humanely desires to give her the utmost time that the law will allow.

**EXTRAORDINARY APPLICATION OF AN ENGLISH COURTESY FOR PAUPER RELIEF.**—On Wednesday, April 28, an elegantly dressed lady, evidently suffering under mental distress, accompanied by a gentleman, understood to be her legal adviser, entered the Marlborough street Court, London, to make an application to Mr. Bingham, the sitting magistrate. The gentleman, who was spokesman, said—"Sir, I have to solicit your advice in a case of a very painful nature. It is a case in which I do not know whether it is in the province of this Court to give assistance, and this increases, if possible, the painfulness of this public application. This lady is the Countess of Mornington. She has been separated from her husband (the present Earl of Mornington) for about 14 years. At the time of the separation the Earl of Mornington settled on this lady £1000, to be paid out of his estates. The arrears, which have accumulated for 13 or 14 years, amount to £14,000, or, if Lady Mornington is entitled to charge interest, to £17,000. About six or seven months ago Lady Mornington came to England to see about her Chancery suit. She resided at Hatchett's Hotel, and she has no cause of complaint against Mr. Thomas, the proprietor, except that, looking to his own interest, and seeing no prospect of speedy payment of his bill, he gave her ladyship notice to leave the hotel on Saturday. Lady Mornington, therefore, at this moment is really in a state of complete destitution. She has not a farthing in the world. Lord Mornington's family have been appealed to, but they all refuse to interfere in any matter in which Lord Mornington is concerned, and state that in every thing connected with Lord Mornington the law must take its course. In consequence of Lord Mornington's conduct Lady Mornington is reduced to a most pitiable situation. God knows what is to become of her; for she has not a sixpence at present, and not even the means of getting a night's lodging. My application to you sir, is to know if you, by some summary process, can bring Lord Mornington, who is now at Mivart's Hotel, before you to show cause why he does not properly maintain his wife. When Lady Mornington was ill at Hatchett's Hotel, an application was made by Mr. Thomas, the proprietor, to Lord Mornington for assistance. The answer of the earl of Mornington to this was, 'Bring me word that she is dead, and I'll pay your bill. Otherwise I'll not give you a farthing.' I hope your worship will at least give this lady your advice."

Mr. Bingham—"I see no difficulty in the case whatever. The course to take appears to me perfectly plain. The lady complains that her husband does not allow her support. I understand that she lives at Hatchett's Hotel, which is in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square. She is at present without the means of support, and she, therefore, comes within the description of casual poor. The lawful course is for her to apply to the parish authorities to be relieved. The husband is bound to supply means of subsistence to his wife, and a parish has power to compel him to do what a husband is bound

to do—namely, to contribute to the support of his wife." The applicant, on behalf of Lady Mornington, thanked the magistrate for his advice, and then withdrew.

On Thursday the Countess of Mornington again made her appearance before Mr. Bingham to make the usual declaration on oath, of her being in such a state of destitution as to require parish relief, in order to enable the parish authorities of St. George, Hanover-square, on whom her Ladyship had become chargeable, to proceed in the usual way against the Earl of Mornington for neglecting and refusing to maintain his wife. Her Ladyship had, it appeared, applied for relief as casual poor to the parish, and having been relieved, her deposition was taken according to the customary form.

The deposition was to the effect that she, Helena, Countess of Mornington, had been lawfully married in 1828, in Hertfordshire, to Wellesley Poole Long, the present Earl of Mornington, that she had applied for assistance to her husband, that she had been refused any kind of support, and that she was at present entirely destitute of any means of ordinary subsistence. Mr. Thomas, the proprietor of Hartnett's Hotel, also deposed that it was his belief and opinion that the statement of complete destitution put forth by her Ladyship was true. Her Ladyship, who trembled violently, and who appeared to feel acutely her peculiar situation, was then sworn to the truth of her statement. The warrant, which ordered that the "body of the Earl of Mornington be forthwith taken and brought before the signing Magistrate," was then placed before Mr. Bingham—"I understand this case is one of immediate and urgent necessity, and cannot wait for the result of a suit in the Ecclesiastical Courts." Mr. Smith—"I believe this to be the case." Mr. Bingham—"Then I'll sign a summons." The parties then left the Court. A warrant was at first in contemplation, but on consideration Mr. Bingham decided to issue his summons in the first instance.—*London News.*

The proceedings yet to be had in this matter will probably be brought to us in the next steamer.

**THE LATEST MURDER IN TIPPERARY.**—About the hour of half-past nine o'clock on the evening of Friday, the 23rd ultimo, five men, all armed, came to the house of Mr. William Liddle, of Terryglass, four of whom entered, and after demanding Mr. Liddle's arms, dragged him into his parlor and robbed him of his pocket-book, containing nothing, it is supposed, but papers relating solely to the business of the Rev. Mr. Syng, with whose family Mr. Liddle has been living for the last thirty years—they also carried away a watch, a case of pistols, and a gun, with which they seemed as if about to depart—but, alas! their work was not finished—their mission was incomplete, for robbery was not their sole object. Mr. Liddle had been served with notice before several times to quit this country. Mr. Liddle was a Scotchman, and they "wanted no Scotch rascals here." The faithful Mr. Liddle asked them for God's sake to give him back the pocket-book, which he stated contained nothing but papers relating to the affairs of Mr. Syng. The nocturnal assassins having compelled Mr. Liddle to follow them into a dark passage off the kitchen, one of the heartless ruffians presented a gun, or rather put the muzzle of it to his right side, and drove its contents through the body of the unfortunate man. He died at once, for the shot passed through the heart, and cut the lungs. The bloody deed having been committed the murderers made off.

**ATROCIOS AND VINDICTIVE MURDER.**—On Monday morning, says the Limerick Chronicle, of the 18th of April, about eight o'clock, immediately after three policeman had left the house of Philip Hourigan, at Ballycullen, for their station at Croqm, three armed men entered his habitation in search of Hourigan, who, fortunately for himself was out, having gone a little before to the house of a brother, about three or four fields off. The intruders turned upon his wife, as she sat by the fire to prepare breakfast, and deliberately fired at her, inflicting a mortal wound in her breast. Not content with this barbarous deed, they struck the dying woman on the head with their guns, until she lay apparently dead upon the floor. They next turned into the room where the son of the unhappy couple lay on a sick bed, and dragged the lad, about eighteen years of age, about the house, and then commanding him to stand against the bed-post, another shot was levelled at him, which entered his head, and he fell at once an easy victim before his murderers. Having glutted their vengeance by the immolation of mother and son, these ferocious miscreants departed, regretting they had not got the husband and father to complete the tragic spectacle.

**CRIME AND VICE OF LONDON.**—The annual return of persons taken into custody by the London Metropolitan Police during 1846, has just been issued. The total number of persons taken into custody was 62,834, being 42,269 males, and 20,565 females. Of this number, 31,389 were discharged by the Magistrates, 26,333 summarily disposed of, or held to bail by the Magistrates, and 5,112 committed for trial. Of those committed, 3,828, or 74 per cent. of the commitments were convicted and sentenced, 878, or 16½ per cent. were acquitted, and in 406, bills were not found or not prosecuted. As regards the degree of instruction of those arrested, 22,223 could neither read nor write; 36,470 could read only, or read and write imperfectly; 4,632 could read and write well; and only 509 had received a superior education.

**HANGING.**—We learn from the Brockville Recorder, of April 29, that two men are to be hung in that town on the 27th May, inst. The first, Antoine Russell, for felony; the second, Wm. Fox, for murder; they having been tried, convicted, and sentenced, at the late session of the Court of Queen's Bench, held at Brockville.

#### A MILK STEALER; OR THE MYSTERIES OF "MILK BLUE."

On Wednesday a man named Henry Stanley, in the service of Mr. Nokes, a farmer, at Stafford Clays, in Essex, and contractor for the supply of milk to the Bethel-green Union, was charged with robbing his employer. Mr. Fairfield, the master of the workhouse, stated that for the last three months the Union had been under a contract with Mr. Nokes for the supply of milk, which was daily sent up by the Eastern Counties Railway to the contractor's dairy in town, and thence transmitted to the Union in tin cans, secured at the top by a padlock to prevent adulteration. The witness had had occasion for some time past to make frequent complaints of the inferior quality of the milk; and, in consequence, the contractor employed two of his servants to watch the prisoner on the way from the dairy with the milk on the preceding afternoon. About midway, the prisoner made a stop at a turning in Bethnal-green; and, having been followed up an obscure passage, was seen to pour from one of the cans, containing 84 gallons, through the air holes in the lid several gallons of the milk into another can, which he secreted behind some coopers' butts.—

He was stopped, and then taken back to the dairy, and being questioned by his employer, admitted having stolen large quantities of milk on previous occasions, in a similar manner, and diluted the residue with water to make up the deficiency. The prisoner being called upon for his defence, justified it by stating that other milk-dealers were in the habit of reducing their milk in a similar manner every day. In confirmation of this declaration, a person who had exhibited great interest in the prisoner's behalf, and who was described to be a milkman in considerable business, assured the magistrate that the practice complained of was in daily use, and that not only was it customary, but absolutely necessary, to dilute the milk, which was at some seasons of so rich a quality, that the oscillation it sustained in the course of its transmission by cart or railway, would be certain to convert it into butter or cheese before it reached the mouths of those who had bought it. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Broughton—"Why, do you really mean to say that the milk is too good to be supplied to customers in its original purity?" The witness intimated an affirmative conviction, and Mr. Broughton said that he was resolved to make an example of the offender, and should order him to be committed for trial.

**ANOTHER SUICIDE OF A YOUNG COUPLE FOR LOVE.**—On Thursday morning the bodies of a young man and a young woman, tied together by a handkerchief, which, it subsequently appeared, the latter had worn on the preceding day, were discovered in the river Aire, about 200 yards below the parish church at Leeds.—The name of the woman was Maria Wilson, aged 17 years, factory worker, and her companion was a laborer, named Joseph Bolland, aged 19. They both belonged to Leeds, and resided not far from the place where their bodies were found, and from the evidence which was adduced at the inquest held the same day before Mr. J. Blackborn, the Leedsborough Coroner, there was no doubt they had both most deliberately committed suicide together. The woman whom Bolland had courted for three years, had lodged for the last five months with his father, and no adequate cause can be assigned for her and her lover destroying themselves. After a full investigation, the coroner's jury said they were unanimously of opinion that the two deceased persons were of sound mind when they drowned themselves in the river Aire; and a verdict to that effect was returned.

From the circumstances which have transpired since the verdict, it appears that the unfortunate pair were actuated by despair, that poverty would not permit their union.—*Leeds Mercury.*

**MURDER OF A CHILD.**—At the Gloucester assizes, John Cann was sentenced to be transported for life for the murder of his infant child. It seemed that Mrs. Cann, his wife, had presented him with a baby four months after marriage.—This fact seemed to have bitterly incensed him, and on one night, in the streets of Bristol, he knocked his wife down, and then kicked at the child, while on the ground, until the skull was dreadfully fractured. It was pleaded in excuse for the conduct of the prisoner, that he was troubled with fits; and to support such statement, it was urged that he had one before the Coroner, which rendered him perfectly unconscious; and to give an air of truth to the testimony of the policeman on this point, the prisoner at this present trial fell down in a fit, and remained insensible for some time.

**CAPTURE OF A ROBBER.**—At Dover, on Sunday morning, at about 5 o'clock, a special train arrived at Dover with a gentleman and one of the city police, in search of a man who it was stated, had robbed a merchant at Hamburg of more than \$20,000. After ineffectually searching on board the packets then about to start for the continent, they proceeded to Hollyer's London Hotel, where they discovered the fugitive quietly enjoying his breakfast. He arrived at the London Hotel by the mail train, intending to embark for the Continent, but was compelled to retrace his steps with his captors.

**LIBERATION OF CONVICTS.**—It is stated that her Majesty's pardon is about to be extended to a great number of the convicts at the hulks at Woolwich, whose sentence to hard labor has nearly expired, and whose exemplary conduct has recommended them to the Royal clemency.

**NOT GUILTY.**—The Court of General Sessions was engaged yesterday, says the Charleston Mercury, of the 6th instant, in the trial of Mrs. Rowand, arraigned for the murder of a negro. The case occupied the entire day, and after a full and impartial examination of the testimony, the jury, under the charge of his Honor Judge O'Neill, retired, and after an absence of about fifteen minutes, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

**SUPPOSED MURDERED MAN RETURNED.**—James Clark, the man who was supposed to have been murdered by M'Clain, in Philadelphia, last week, has returned. He made his appearance at the police office in a most miserable plight, having been beaten until there was hardly any life in him. M'Clain, the man who was arrested and committed on the charge of having caused his death, was brought up from prison and admitted to bail by the mayor, in \$500.

#### Murders.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.

**HORRID MURDER AND ROBBERY IN ALLEGHENY CITY.**—On Thursday it was discovered that a horrid murder and robbery had been committed in Allegheny, near the upper part of the city, a short distance below Herr's Island. The Captain of a canal boat, on the morning of that day, discovered a pocket book and a man's hat on the bank of the canal, which he took to the Mayor's office. The pocket book had a great number of papers and due bills in it, but the money was taken out. The book and papers were all besmeared with blood, which excited suspicion that all was not right, and a search was at once made. Considerable blood was observed upon the tow path, near where the pocket-book and hat were found, and upon dragging the canal, the body of a man was found, which was recognized as that of Mr. Frederick Bollmeyer, of New Lisbon, Ohio, and formerly of Warren, Trumbull county, in the same state.

Mr. Bollmeyer arrived in our city from New-Lisbon, on Saturday, and took the packet for Freeport. On Wednesday it is supposed that he returned, and we are informed put up at Schmitt's tavern, in the Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, near the Canal Bridge, at about 9 o'clock on Wednesday night he stated that he had an appointment, and went out, promising to return soon, and was not seen alive afterwards by any one who knew him. He had in his possession about \$200.

The appearance of the body showed that a cold-blooded and horrible murder had been committed. Upon the fore head were marks of a "coll," club or some similar instrument. His feet were tied together with a rope, and another rope was twisted round his neck. He appeared to have been knocked down and robbed, and afterwards thrown into the canal. In his pockets were found about \$20 dollars which had escaped the murderers, and a gold watch.

Coroner Richardson held an inquest upon the body, and the jury returned a verdict that he came to his death by violence inflicted by persons unknown.

On his arrival in town, Mr. Bollmeyer sent word to Messrs. W. & R. McCutcheon that he would be back on Wednesday or Thursday.

In his pocket book were papers with the following memoranda, viz:

For spending money . . . . . \$28.75

For Mr. McCutcheon . . . . . 200.00

There was also a memorandum of travelling expenses, showing that he had been to Tarentum, and had returned, as he had set down the fare for both going and coming.

There were several duibills, and a list of calls which he was to make in Pittsburgh, among which were the names of Bagley & Smith, Joshua Hanna, W. & R. McCutcheon, and others.

It is said that he was last seen in company with a couple of rough-looking rascals who left the city yesterday, and were traced by the police several miles up the Allegheny, but there is nothing beyond slight suspicion as yet, to lead to the detection of the perpetrators of this brutal murder. It is to be hoped that those who are guilty may be immediately discovered and brought to justice.

Mr. Bollmeyer was a German, and a respectable and honest man.

**ATTEMPT TO MURDER A CONSTABLE.**—On Friday night a girl was arrested in Philadelphia at the instance of her brother, on the charge of leading a bad life, which she recently commenced, and was taken before Alderman Gaw. After hearing she was placed in the custody of Constable Kelly, of Third Ward, Southwark, and taken to prison as a vagrant. It was near 11 o'clock as the constable was returning up Passyunk road, near Carpenter street, when some one, unknown, fired, it is supposed, a revolving pistol at him, three barrels of which exploded. Two balls whizzed by the constable's head, and the other took effect on the hip bone. A part of the flesh and bone was cut out. The wound, though painful, is not considered immediately dangerous. The assassin effected his escape.

**MURDER AT WILMINGTON.**—A coroner's inquest was held on Thursday morning, at Wilmington, N. C., over the body of Andrew W. Smith, a sailor boarding house keeper of that town.

The verdict of the jury was, that he came to his death by blows inflicted on him by John Jenkins, Wm. Myers, Thos. McKenzie and Wm. Sanderson, seamen belonging to the brig Osage, on the Sunday evening previous. They were taken up and committed to await their trial at the next term of the Superior Court.

**MURDER AND LYNCH.**—From an article in the Texas Banner, we learn that Mr. Samuel Grinnell, Sheriff of Montgomery County, was murdered by one Goodman.

The day after the death of Grinnell, Goodman was taken out into the woods and hanged. Goodman is spoken of as a lawless character and richly deserving his fate. The manner of his execution is however strongly objected to.

**ATTEMPT AT MURDER.**—On Saturday night, at about 10 o'clock, as Lewis Leary, was passing along Shippen street in the vicinity of Seventh, he was attacked by a gang of "Killers," and stabbed in three places—two in the back and one in the neck. He was taken to the hospital. No arrests were made.

**SUPPOSED MURDERED MAN RETURNED.**—James Clark, the man who was supposed to have been murdered by M'Clain, in Philadelphia, last week, has returned. He made his appearance at the police office in a most miserable plight, having been beaten until there was hardly any life in him. M'Clain, the man who was arrested and committed on the charge of having caused his death, was brought up from prison and admitted to bail by the mayor, in \$500.

#### Special Sessions.

TUESDAY, MAY 14.

Before Recorder Scott and two Aldermen. John Anderson, colored, for assault and battery, Penitentiary 2 months; John Anderson for stealing a piece of calico, Penitentiary 6 months; Ellen Clemons, for stealing a pair of boots, Penitentiary four months; James Kelly, for assault and battery, April 31, to stand imprisoned until the fine be paid. George Hammond, for stealing a vest, city prison 30 days. The Court adjourned until Tuesday next.

TUESDAY, MAY 14.

Henry Jackson (colored) stealing 3 pair pantaloons, penitentiary 6 months; John Ramsey and Arthur Webster, stealing 2 chairs, penitentiary 3 months; John Jackson, stealing a tub of butter, penitentiary 6 months; Hiriam Arnold, stealing a hat, penitentiary 6 months; Wm. L. Bartlett, stealing a lot of brass, penitentiary 6 months; John Williams, George Williams, and Harry Moore, assault and battery and stealing a cap, penitentiary 4 months each; Ellen Fribbie, stealing 2 dresses, penitentiary 6 months; Thomas Stewart (boy), stealing a cap, House of Refuge. Adjourned until Friday.

#### General Sessions.

THURSDAY, MAY 16.

Before Recorder Scott and Aldermen Purser and McElrath. Jonas B. Phillips, Esq., District Attorney. Trial for Burglary.—At the opening of the Court this morning, the trial of William Thompson for burglary was resumed. Several witnesses were produced on the part of the defense, in refutation of that adduced by the prosecution. The case was summed up by William Shaler, Esq., for the defense, and by the Assistant District Attorney for the prosecution. The case went to the jury under charge of the Court, who, after an absence of forty minutes, returned with a verdict of not guilty. The Court then adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—At the opening of the Court this morning, Francis Henoque was put upon the trial on an indictment for grand larceny, in having on the 11th day of April, stolen regalia, pistol, etc., to the value of \$20, belonging to the "Shakespeare Dramatic Association," at Gothic Hall, Broadway.

James P. Van Buren, sworn.—Witness is a member of the "Shakespeare Dramatic Association," on the 11th of April the articles specified in the charge were stolen; witness did not see them again until he saw them in the police office.

Lewis Weston, sworn.—Witness is barkeeper of the Gothic Hall; witness did not recollect the day on which the articles were stolen; on the day in question a man asked witness for the key of the room upstairs; witness gave him the key when he went up stairs, and after a short time returned with the key; never saw the man before; knew nothing of the robbery until Mr. Van Buren asked him who had been after the key; witness thinks prisoner was the man; would not swear positively that he was the man.

Zimmer H. Phillips, sworn.—Some three weeks ago, a gentleman called at witness's place of business, and asked to sell some theatrical wardrobe; witness then asked prisoner from what place he purchased the articles; prisoner said his uncle had died in the West Indies, and left them to him; witness told prisoner he would be at home until seven o'clock, and prisoner could bring them around; prisoner took the articles; witness had heard of the robbery, and immediately accused prisoner of the theft; prisoner said he did not steal them, and if witness would go with him he would show him the man that stole them; witness went with prisoner and had not proceeded far, when prisoner ran off; witness followed him and stopped him, when he was arrested by an officer.

Charles Denley, sworn.—Witness is a member of the 1st Ward; arrested the prisoner at 26 Ann street; found several of the articles shown in his possession.

(The case here rested, when James R. Whiting, Esq., made application for the discharge of certain witnesses detained in prison, to testify against the Captain of a British vessel, charged with bringing pardoned convicts from the island of Bermuda to this city. The affidavits of the witnesses were previously taken. The Captain of the vessel was arrested on those affidavits, and examination had before Justice Osborne. On this examination the same parties who made the affidavits, refused to answer questions proposed by the prosecuting attorney. Mr. Whiting insisted that they ought not to be detained, as they could not be compelled to answer said questions, tending to degrade themselves. Here a scene of considerable contention took place. The District Attorney, John McKeon, Esq., contended that they could be compelled to answer, and cited authority to refute the arguments of Mr. Whiting. The Court refused the application.)

The testimony in the former case was then summed up by G. W. Niles, Esq., for the defense, and by the Assistant District Attorney for the people. The case went to the jury under the charge of the Recorder. The jury after an absence of several hours returned into Court and rendered a verdict of guilty, and recommended the prisoner to mercy. He was then remanded for sentence, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, MAY 15.

Francis Henoque, who was tried yesterday and found guilty of grand larceny, in having stolen sundry articles of theatrical costume, alleged to be worth \$20, the property of the Shakespeare Dramatic Association, on the 10th day of April, when \$20 from Charles Pitt. Thirty dollars of money was found in his possession. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, when she was sentenced to the State prison for two years.

Grand Larceny.—Jane Gibbons was then put upon her trial on an indictment for grand larceny, in having on the 10th day of April, when \$20 from Charles Pitt. Thirty dollars of money was found in her possession. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of petit larceny, and she was sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of six months.

Burglary.—Thomas Burdett was put upon his trial on an indictment for burglary in the second degree, in having, on the 2nd day of February, burglariously entered the house of Charles Copping, No. 22 Lipson street.

Charles Copping sworn—I live at No. 22 Lipson street; on the night in question I heard a noise, and was to see what it was; I found prisoner at the head of the stairs; I asked him what he wanted; he asked if Mr. Ferguson lived there; the other was at the foot of the stairs, and ran off as soon as I spoke to Burdett; after securing Burdett I ran after the other, but could not catch him.

Gilbert M. Hayes sworn—I am an officer of the Fifth Ward; I arrested Burdett; I knew him as Tom Burton; I have known him by that name for two years.

the 19th of April, stolen \$200 from James W. Bennett, at a house in William street. The affidavit of James W. Bennett was then read by the prosecuting attorney, setting forth that on the night of the 19th of April Mr. Bennett met a female near the Astor House, with whom he went home, to a house No. 306 William st., where he was robbed.

*John M. Roe, sworn.—I am an officer of the lower police court; I arrested Mary Simpson; I arrested her from the description Mr. Bennett gave me of her; on searching her person found the disagreeable likenesses of Bennett; arrested Bennett and Thompson and found twenty-five dollars, none of which was identified by Mr. Bennett; on searching Bennett's house in Sullivan street, I found seventy dollars, a part of which was identified by Mr. Bennett; I recovered in all one hundred and fifty-four dollars.*

*Edward Joseph, sworn.—I helped to arrest the accused on the morning of the 20th of April; I went to the house with Mr. Bennett where he was robbed; went upstairs to the room; there were three doors to the room, one at the head of the bed; the door at the head of the bed made no noise when it was opened; the hinges were well oiled; I helped to arrest Bennett at 306 William street; found \$25 on Bennett.*

*John Davis, sworn.—Mr. Roe showed me the likeness taken from prisoner, and asked me if I knew who it was; I declined to answer him; I do not know any thing of the money.*

The case here rested, when the court adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

*Trial for Grand Larceny Resumed.—At the opening of the court this morning, the trial of Mary Simpson, for grand larceny, in having on the night of the 19th of April, stolen \$200 from James W. Bennett, was resumed. The evidence in the case was summed up by J. W. Green, Esq., for the defense, and by Jonas B. Phillips, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, for the prosecution. The case then went to the jury, who retired, and after a brief absence returned a verdict of guilty. She was remanded for sentence.*

*Trial for Grand Larceny.—Mary Cassidy was next put upon her trial, on an indictment for grand larceny, in having on the night of the 13th of April, stolen \$45 from Henry Griswold.*

*Henry Griswold, sworn.—I live No. 96 John street; I was in the Park on the night of the 13th of April; a prisoner came up to me and felt about my pocket; she was round me for ten minutes; after she left me I missed my pocket book containing \$45; I then got an officer who took me to her house; I there found \$45 of my money; the money now shown is my money.*

*John J. McNamee, sworn.—I am an officer of the 6th ward; I arrested the prisoner on the night of 13th of April; found \$45 in her possession; I arrested her from the description given of her by Mr. Griswold.*

The case was submitted to the jury, who, without retiring, rendered a verdict of guilty. The Court then sentenced her to the State prison for the term of three years.

*Trial for Burglary.—James Conroy was then put upon his trial, on an indictment for burglary in the 2d degree, in having, on the 16th of April, burglariously entered the house of Emily Freese, No. 129 Third Avenue, and stealing therefrom two gold rings and a brooch of the value of \$10. The jury found the prisoner guilty of petit larceny only, whereupon the Court sentenced him to the Penitentiary for the term of 6 months.*

*Trial for Grand Larceny.—Jacob West, colored, was then put upon his trial, on an indictment for grand larceny, in having on the 23d day of July last, stolen 12 vests, of the value of \$45, from the store of John McKinley, No. 92 Bowery.*

*John Mulligan, sworn.—I am a clerk in the store of Mr. John McKinley. On the morning of the 23d of July, West came into the store with another colored man; after they went out I missed the vests; no other person was in the store that morning; the vests were there on the night before, when the store was shut up.*

*John McKinley, sworn.—I keep a store No. 92 Bowery; on the 23d of July I missed twelve vests, worth about forty-five dollars.*

The jury, after a protracted absence, being unable to agree upon a verdict, were discharged. The court then adjourned until Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

Before Recorder Scott and Aldermen McElrath and Purser. Jonas B. Phillips, Esq., Assistant District Attorney. *Trial for Illegal Voting.—At the opening of the Court this morning, Charles Fuller was placed upon his trial on an indictment for illegally voting in the 3d district of the Seventh Ward, at the late election.*

*Samuel Kinney, sworn.—I live at 678 Water street; on the day of the late election I saw the prisoner at the polls in the second district of the 7th ward; I asked him if he belonged in the district; he said he did, that he lived at No. 180 Madison street; he swore his vote in; I then went to the house in Madison street and asked if he lived there, and they said he did not; the people of the house said no such man was known in the house.*

*James B. Brinsford, sworn.—I am an inspector of elections in the second district of the 7th ward; prisoner offered his vote, which was challenged; he then swore he had resided at No. 180 Madison street for 22 months; on his oath we received his vote. The case was then submitted to the jury, who, without retiring, rendered a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced him to the penitentiary for six months.*

*Trial for attempting to vote Illegally.—Christian Allwise was next put upon his trial on an indictment for attempting to vote in the 3d district of the 7th ward, at the late election.*

*James Valentine, sworn.—I was at the polls of the 2d district of the 7th ward on the afternoon of the day of the late election; prisoner offered his vote which was rejected by the inspectors: he said that he lived at No. 164 Madison street; he was arrested and taken to the 3d district police court, when he said he had no particular residence in the city. The case then went to the jury, who rendered a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced him to the penitentiary for three months.*

*Trial for assault and battery.—Hampton Clark was next put upon his trial on an indictment for committing an assault and battery on the person of Joanna Mann, on the 10th of November last.*

*Samuel Mullin, sworn.—On the 10th of November I had a note at No. 359 Pearl street; I went to the place and saw Clarke holding on to her very roughly; I arrested him and gave him into the custody of an officer; I did not see him strike her; I do not know what happened before I went there.*

*John Haskins, sworn.—I was at No. 359 Pearl street on the 10th of November last; I did not see Mr. Clarke strike her; she was very abusive to Mr. Clarke; I think Mr. Clarke pushed her out of the door; I saw no blows passed by Mr. C.; I was moving Mr. Clarke from that house, and she tried to prevent Mr. C. from taking his furniture out of the house.*

The case was then submitted to the jury, under charge of the Court, who rendered a verdict of not guilty.

*Trial for Burglary.—Thomas Elmore alias Gilmore, (black,) was then put upon his trial, on an indictment for burglary in the first degree, in having on the night of the 2d day of May, burglariously entered the dwelling house of Mr. Robert Craighead, No. 23 Second street, and stealing therefrom clothing and silver spoons to the value of \$75.*

*Robert Craighead, sworn.—I live at No. 23 Second street; on the night of the 2d of May, my house was entered through the back parlor window, and robbed of two coats, pants, silver spoons, &c., to the value of \$75, the clothing taken from the prisoner was the same that was stolen from me; also the spoons.*

*Owen Corson, sworn.—I am an officer of the 6th ward; I arrested prisoner on the morning of the 2d of May, about 6 o'clock in the morning, in Orange street; he had the clothing and spoons in his possession, which were identified by Mr. Craighead.*

The case went to the jury, under charge of the court, who rendered a verdict of guilty of grand larceny only.

The court then sentenced him to the State prison for the term of four years.

The court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

## NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1857.

*THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.—The conventions for the nomination of candidates for the high judicial and ministerial stations to be filled by The People in the 7th of next month, have had several sittings, but as yet have not made all their selections. Until the lists of all parties are complete, we shall not present them to our readers, but while they are in the course of making up we would again urge on the members of the conventions the necessity of deliberation and dispassionate judgment, and of a paramount regard for the character and qualifications of the several candidates.*

We are adventuring upon a new system and it behoves every man, and especially those who most strenuously urged the extension of the elective principle to the offices of the judiciary, to give the new system a fair chance to commence its operation right.

The election of the 7th of June will, in this view, be one of paramount importance—more important, perhaps, than any of the same character that will succeed it for years, for it will establish a precedent that cannot fail to have a strong influence upon the future, and its immediate results will, to a certain extent, confirm the change as a reform, or condemn it as an invasion.

We trust that the party politics of the can-

candidates for the judicial offices, may be the smallest of the considerations that weigh upon the mind of the voter. There is, indeed, no party question in the matter. The judges have no patronage, no political relations or attributes, and the citizen, in examining the list of candidates, has but to ask himself the single question "which is the best man," or in other words, the man best qualified by purity of character, mental capacity, and legal attainments, for the station under consideration. It is true that many will be obliged to depend upon the judgment of others, from their want of personal knowledge of the qualifications of the candidates who will be put forth. These, we would advise to be guided by the nominations of the political parties to which they belong. They will find that their public endorsement of the character and fitness of the candidates, assumed as it is in the name of large and responsible bodies of The People will be a far safer guarantee than the interested representations of private individuals, who are actuated only by personal favor or private hate.

With those, however, who have the means of judging directly for themselves, the personal integrity and fitness of the candidate should be the only motives of selection. This is the rule upon which we shall make up our ticket, and we think it is the rule which should guide every free minded man. We expect, in the first place, that the nominating conventions who act in the name of the party to which we personally adhere, will do us justice by exercising a sound discretion in the formation of their lists. If they do not, and instead of capable men, offer us stale mountebanks, or lazy pot-house speech-making pettifoggers, we shall be as free to scratch, as our judgment will be to condemn them, whatever may be their politics or however they may come endorsed.

*THE PITTSBURGH MURDER.—The horrible murder in Pittsburgh, detailed in another portion of this day's paper, is of a character to induce the belief that there has recently appeared among us a class of highway robbers, such as issue from the desperate dens of St. Giles, and who, in the pursuit of their atrocious vocation, take life with the same bitter indifference as they deprecate upon a pocket. The street murderer is a species of miscreant with which this country has as yet been but little cursed—but the recent assault upon an aged man in Brooklyn, and the later outrage and assassination of Mr. Bolmeyer in Pittsburgh, arouses the apprehension that there is danger of his being domesticated in our dens of vice as a regular criminal.*

To prevent this, we hope that no exertions will be spared on the part of the Pittsburgh Police to ferret out the perpetrators of this last and most inhuman deed; and we trust, also, that the authorities will not fail in their duty by offering a large reward. Sudden and prompt pursuit and uncompromising punishment is the only means of repressing and discouraging this most fiendish phase of crime.

*THE MAYOR AND THE POLICE.—We are gratified to observe that the positions which we assumed in our last week's review of the police portion of the Mayor's message, have been generally adopted by the independent press; and as this expression may be considered as a correct reflex of public sentiment, there need be but little apprehension that the repudiated watch system, and the mouldy "old police," will be forced back upon the shoulders of the body politic to vex, it with its previous drawbacks and appal it with its rank corruption.*

We have in its place, it is true, a system which is by no means perfect, but which is nevertheless adequate to the full protection of life and property, and capable in a high degree of guaranteeing security to the weak, rescue to the assailed, and prompt and vigilant pursuit to the offender. In these attributes it is far more efficient than the miserable, mouldy, time worn and moth eaten system which it superseded, and we regret that his honor, the new Mayor, capable as he is of exercising a sound discretion in every department of his jurisdiction, should have so flippantly denounced it as "inefficient," without giving the true reasons of his opposition, or indeed without giving any reasons at all. This ipsa dicit method of settling a matter is a weak course of policy. It either renders a man liable to the charge of disingenuousness, or it impugns him with undermining the intelligence of those whom he addresses; for no man has a right to expect his equals to blindly swallow his opinions, and suffer him to keep for himself the secret reasons on which these opinions are based. That would be dictation and not persuasion; an edict and not an argument; and in the case of a potentate, scheming, instead of government. In this position Mayor Brady placed himself when he assumed to denounce the present system without giving a single reason against it; and when he asked The People to organize a plan of his own in its stead, without advancing anything in its favor.

If the Mayor's positions were impolitic and disingenuous in this sense, they were still more improper in another. Until he had satisfied his mind that the Legislature had the power to abolish the two year contracts made with the members of the present force, he should not have attempted to bring the force into disrepute by asking for its disbandment.

The efficiency of every system of police, whether general or local, depends, in every free government, upon the respect paid to it by the People; and it was unwise, to say the least, for his honor to strike such a sweeping blow at an institution, on the good repute of which, the peace of the city (if his supposition should take the negative) might in a great measure depend for the next two years.

If his honor had taken this view of the subject, and had reflected briefly upon the strange and indeed dangerous position in which he was placing himself by denouncing the institution of which he was the chief, and in asking the community to repudiate a force on the energies and vigor of which he would hereafter be obliged to depend, we think he would have contented himself with urging his views privately upon the members of the Common Council, instead of inviting a general contempt for the main arm of his official power.

As it is, however, we do not think his honor's dictum will be attended with any serious effects. He appealed to The People for their action, but not having addressed their intelligence or given them any reasons for his request, they will probably pay no heed to the overture. His dangerous rhetoric will therefore be harmless, and he may congratulate himself over many political reformers, in having gained experience at a very cheap rate.

*SUICIDE IN THE STREET.—A genteely dressed man fell down at the corner of Centre and Pear streets, on Wednesday about one o'clock, and before medical aid could arrive, expired. From the fact of an empty phial being found in his pocket, labelled "poison," the wretched man had doubtless taken his own life.*

*Mrs. Horchins.—This gentleman still lingers on the threshold of death, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery. No new particulars have been elicited in relation to the ruffians who assaulted him since our last.*

*RESIGNATION OF RECORDER VAUX.—Richard Vaux, Esq., long and favorably known as the Recorder of the city of Philadelphia, has resigned his office. The terms of his resignation do not express any reason for his retirement.*

*BURGLARY IN BOSTON.—On Sunday night last, the store of W. F. Brett, South Boston, was broken into and robbed of a quantity of shawls and cloths to the amount of \$600 or \$800. It appears from this that all the burglars have not been driven from Boston yet.*

*PROBABLE MURDER IN THE STREET.—A man was picked up at midnight on Monday night last, by Officer Oldam, of the 6th ward, who found him lying on the sidewalk on the corner of Pell street and the Bowery, in a state of insensibility and weltering in his blood. On conveying him to the station house, it was discovered that he was wounded so severely as to require medical aid, whereupon he was conveyed to the city hospital. The care which he received at that institution did him no good, however, for he never spoke, but died on the following morning. On making a post mortem examination, it was ascertained that his skull had been fractured in several places. From the appearance of one of the fractures on the right temple, it was evident that it had been inflicted with a slug shot or billy, the head of which was about 1½ inch in diameter. The jury rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to his death by injuries inflicted on the head by some person or persons unknown to the jury." The deceased appears to be about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black hair and whiskers, dark complexion, had on when found, a silver gray tweed coat, with covered buttons, blue ribbed cashmere pantaloons, merino vest with red stripes, and boots. He is supposed to be a stranger in the city, and probably was imprudent enough to exhibit his money to those who followed him to the spot where he was found, and there robbed him of all he had about his person.*

It is supposed that the mayor will offer a reward to induce active inquiry after the offender.

*THE RELIEF COMMITTEE.—The conduct of the Relief Committee of this city who have turned the public charity for Ireland to their own personal account, by shipping it in worthless and worn out vessels belonging to their friends and relatives, to the neglect of the free bottom of the noble Macedonian, appears to begin to be appreciated by the press as well as The People of this city. The trick to keep up freights, and, collaterally, the other interests upon which Wall street thrives, is too transparent to deceive the intellects of the most dull, and the consideration that the selfish speculation is made at the expense of famishing thousands, has turned the first vague sentiment of discontent, into a feeling of general indignation. It is bad enough that the mean and piddling manner in which our enormous charity has been dribbled across the ocean, should have deprived our city of the same credit and reception as was given to Boston on the arrival of the Jamestown, but it is intolerable altogether, that the fund set aside by the English Parliament for the relief, should be diminished to pay freights to the speculating owners of a few rotten barkas, when the United States offers to convey the stores safely and for nothing. The Relief Committee of this city, to further their own interests or interested views, have plucked thousands of dollars from the famine fund, and stand chargeable with hundreds of lives, which will be lost by the delay which they have occasioned in the transmission of the stores. They should be held answerable therefore for all the consequences of their conduct and be forced to make good to the fund of Ireland all the monies which they have caused to be drawn from it, to pay the freights of their favorite shippers. For the lives which have been lost by their perverse delays, God will hold them to account.*

Let it not be forgotten, however, that "the fund" is a subject of human jurisdiction. They were charged with the despatch of \$140,000, and Congress, to lend a nation's hand to the good work, offered to take it to its destination free of charge. But the Committee refused the generous proffer, and deducted thousands from the gross amount to waste upon their favorites. We ask now for restitution of the deficit, and the voices of hundreds of men whose lips are faint with death join with us in the cry.

*A RUNAWAY SLAVE MISTRESS.—The "Mystery," a paper published in Pittsburg, by a colored editor, gives an account of the arrest in that city on Sunday morning last, of a white man and two negroes from Louisville, Kentucky, in pursuit of a young and beautiful mulatto female, who had made good her escape into Pennsylvania from bondage, in the former State. It appears that the girl had been possessed by a white slaveholder, who had bought her for her remarkable beauty, and who for a long time had used her as his concubine. The poor creature, therefore, had burst a double thrall, and had escaped from vice and bondage at the same time. It is to be hoped that the emissaries of her master will go bootless home.*

*SENTENCE OF A MURDERER.—John Barefield, for the murder of Alfred Flowers in Cumberland county, N. C., is sentenced to be executed on the 4th of June next.*

**HEAVY BANK DEFALCATION IN BOSTON.**—The Boston Transcript of the 17th, contains a long account of the systematic defalcations of a "respectable" rascal named Philip Marett, for a long time the President of the New England Bank, and for a period of twenty years connected with the oldest banking institutions of Boston.

The discovery was made as late as October last, that during the whole period of his connection with the New England Bank, Marett had been guilty of appropriating the funds of the institution to his own benefit, using the proceeds of the embezzlements to shave notes at the mosturious rates of interest, and then taking advantage of his situation, to discount them through the bank at the ordinary rate of six per cent. As soon as these villainies were discovered, the old rascal was summoned before the directors, who, having estimated his depredations at the enormous sum of sixty thousand dollars, demanded immediate restitution, under a threat of the most stringent prosecution if he refused. Finding himself in a tight place, and being amply able to make restoration from his hoards, Marett paid the demand and left the city, the directors electing a Mr. Thomas Lamb, as President, in his place. This change of officers excited some inquiry, and many were the regrets that so old, so efficient, and so valuable an officer as Mr. Marett, had been so summarily disposed of. By and bye, however, something of the truth began to leak out, and the increasing rumors becoming at length of a most serious character, and injurious to the bank, it was decided to disclose the true state of affairs, the tacit agreement of the directors to wrong society by withholding an exposure of the old rascal's character, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Transcript says that the community of Boston is perfectly astounded, that a man who had been a bank officer for 20 years, and who had held other high offices of trust and responsibility through the influence of his wealth, should turn out to be a rascal, but it does not tell us that there has been any expression of indignation against the directors who compounded a felony by releasing the defaulter without a prosecution. In our view, the directors who could deliberately consent to defraud justice by making themselves the guardians of the secret of the defaulter's crime for a compensation, are as guilty as the criminal himself, and quite as deserving of being arraigned in the felon's dock before the Municipal Court, to answer for their offence, as Marett for his. Men of such loose morality and with so small a regard to the grand interests of the commonwealth are but unsafe guardians of the interests of those who are dependent upon their institution.

One of two things should be done in the above matter at once; either Marett should be prosecuted for his frauds, according to statute, or the directors of the New England Bank should be prosecuted for compounding a felony in the method of his release.

We are aware that it would be next to impossible to stigmatise a bank director, or a bank president, through a grand jury composed of brokers and bank men, as has been proved invariably in this city; still the experiment is worth trying, if only for the sake of appearances, and in deference to the forms of justice.

**No ROBBERY AFTER ALL.**—The account recently published by all the papers, of the robbery of a trunk belonging to a Miss Fairfield of Boston, of the sum of \$800, and the subsequent return of the papers by the thief, in a letter stating that the money was only borrowed, and would be returned with interest, turns out to be no robbery at all, but only a passage in a love romance. It will be recollected that after the cool audacity of the robber who could leave such a letter as a finale to his depredations, had excited a sufficient quantity of admiration in the public mind, one Master George O. Heydock fell under shrewd suspicion, and was finally arrested and held to bail on the disgraceful charge. Master George gave in his \$3,000 surely like a man, and coolly awaited the assembling of the Grand Jury, apparently less concerned about the result of their deliberations, than about the sentiments of the fair loser. It appears that the investigation of the case made quite a profound impression upon the minds of the Grand Inquest, and that sly body finding that the lady did not appear to prosecute, and not finding that any money had been lost at all, or indeed that Miss Fairfield had any to be robbed of, decided that the case was of a very doubtful character, ignored the charge, wiped their spectacles and called for the next article on the bill of fare.

The truth of the affair appears to be, that Master Heydock and the fair Miss Fairfield were lover and sweetheart, and that the letter

which so distended the eyes of the moral people of Boston, was written by the gentleman at Miss Fairfield's suggestion, and in her presence as well as the presence of Mrs. Adams and three of her daughters.

Mr. Heydock nevertheless, and notwithstanding the verdict of the sly, the Grand Jury, still remains in the minds of the community a convicted thief, though to say the truth their verdict stands at the present, that he has stolen nothing more than a woman's heart.

A pardonable larceny, and one which father Adam set the first example of, "one fine morning in Paradise."

You can go, Master Heydock.

**HORRIBLE ACT—SIXTY PERSONS POISONED AT A BARDAL BANQUET.**—The New Orleans Delta of 11th inst. gives an account of a wholesale deed of murder, committed in Texas at a wedding party, which, were it not authenticated as it is, would almost defy belief. The account is based upon the statements of a letter from a gentleman residing in the parish of Sabine, near the scene of the horrible occurrence. The letter is dated the 2d inst., and after reference to some private business, contains the following startling statements.

"There has been one of the most unexampled acts of poisoning committed in Shelby county, Texas, that I have ever heard of.

"There was a wedding at old Mr. Wilkinson's of an orphan girl he raised, at which all the invited guests were poisoned, including the bride's maid and groom's-man. Out of sixty persons poisoned, thirty, Dr. Sharp says, will certainly die. Ten or twelve are already dead, including two sons of preacher Britton, two Castleberry's—the one a young man, and the other a young woman—one of the Slaughters, and his wife.

"Strange to tell, none of the family was injured, nor yet the bride and groom; yet one of the bride's-maids died in the house.

"Old Wilkinson has absconded. This portion of Texas is in arms, and we bide the guilty. What I write you is the fact, without exaggeration.

"It is supposed that the negroes were hired to administer the poison in the coffee, or food, by a disappointed suitor, who was present at the wedding."

No further particulars are given in relation to the matter, but the strange flight of Wilkinson would seem to indicate him as one of the perpetrators of the dreadful deed.

**DARING ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN BOSTON.**—A most daring and extraordinary attempt at assassination was committed in Boston on Sunday afternoon last, under the following circumstances:

Two journeymen barbers, employed in the shop of Mr. Brown, Commercial street, after finishing their work, locked the door on the inside. One of them named Thomas Berry, an American, threw himself on a sofa, when his companion, Joseph Francis, a Portuguese, took hold of him by the whiskers, and remarking that he had too much hair under his chin, applied the edge of a razor to Berry's throat with such effect as nearly to sever the windpipe, afterwards inflicting another and a very severe wound on his forehead. Berry sprung to his feet and cried murder, which attracted the notice of people outside, who burst the door open. Francis immediately sprung out, ran down Lewis wharf, and jumped overboard, but he was picked up by a boat in the vicinity, and afterwards conveyed to jail. Berry, though dangerously wounded, is expected to survive. Jealousy supposed to be the cause of the attack.

On Monday morning the Portuguese was brought into the Police Court before Judge Cushing, and arraigned on the charge. Sheriff Pratt appearing against the prisoner, stated that Berry was lying at the point of death, and since 12 o'clock the symptoms were such that it was very uncertain whether he could live; he therefore wished to postpone the examination at the present time until the result could be ascertained. Francis was accordingly bound over in the sum of \$3000 for his appearance one week from tomorrow, 25th inst. In default of bail the prisoner was committed.

The real name of the prisoner is Francis Benabentusia, a native of Vera Cruz, which place he was obliged to leave some years since.—Three years ago he was engaged as nurse at the United States Marine Hospital, Chelsea, which place he left a year ago. He is represented as a man of most violent temper.

**GAMBLER CHARGED WITH MURDER.**—Charles Oldham, a gambler, has been arrested at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on a charge of murdering J. Y. McCollum, on the 5th of April. His body was found on the 28th ult., in the river, some distance below the Walker's Point Bridge—the carotid artery cut, and marks of two severe blows upon the head. Money, which was known to have been in his possession that evening, had nearly all disappeared. Oldham was with McCollum on the evening of the murder.

#### EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING OPERATIONS.—THE SMUGGLERS CAUGHT.

It has just been discovered in Boston that extensive smuggling operations have been for a long time carried on by a firm in that city, known as E. Jacobs & Co., wholesale importers and dealers in cutlery and fancy goods, at No. 1 and No. 3 Kilby street—which have probably defrauded the government of several thousand dollars. It appears that for some time, complaints have been made to the appraisers of the Boston custom house by several merchants, that the above firm were selling their goods at rates so ruinously low as to warrant the belief that they had either smuggled them or stolen them wholesale. Similar complaints had also been made in this city against the same firm, who have a branch here under another name. In consequence of these combined representations, a secret inspector of the Boston customs was charged with the investigation of the business, who, on visiting the store of the Jacobs, as a purchaser, and leisurely examining their goods, discovered that the articles were of much higher value than represented in the invoices. Each package, it is supposed, had a few articles on the top corresponding with the invoice, while beneath were articles of much greater value, and which ought to pay a higher duty. A letter, enclosing \$60, with a promise of more, if the matter could be hushed up, was sent to the person engaged in ferreting out the fraud, by one of the persons implicated, as soon as his character was suspected. One of the firm has been in Europe, and it is believed that goods to a large amount have been smuggled into Boston and New York, as above stated, during the last six months. A fashionable hotel in the former city, has recently been furnished with an extensive assortment of hardware from the store of the smugglers. On Saturday last Elisha Jacobs, one of the firm, was brought before Chas. L. Woodbury, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, for Boston, and was held to answer at the present term of the Circuit Court, the bail being fixed at \$2,500.

A complaint was also entered against Francis Jacobs, alleging that he has sworn to false entries, and attempted to bribe a public officer.

**HEAVY SENTENCE.**—Vanderhoof, Vanderlip, and Barton, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill Conrad Lagrange, at an affray at Lagrange's tavern on the western turnpike, near Albany, were sentenced by the Recorder of that city, to imprisonment in the State prison for ten years, on Monday last.

Against Wilson, the count charging "intent to kill," was withdrawn, and he plead guilty to assault and riot. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and eight months—one year for an assault and battery upon Conrad Lagrange, and riot; and four months each for an assault and battery upon the two other Lagranges and Hennessy.

**PICKPOCKETS DISCHARGED.**—We learn from the Carlisle Volunteer, that by the advice of Judge Stewart and Clendenin, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against Vredenburg, Johnson and Williams, who were recently arrested at that place on the charge of picking pockets at the menagerie, on the conditions that they restored all the money alleged to be stolen from farmers who were robbed, and also paid the costs of Court. The evidence against them, it is alleged, was entirely circumstantial, but still we think the conviction of any one of the three would have tended more to aid justice than the restoration of five times the money lost.

**A YOUNG WOMAN TO BE WHIPPED.**—An interesting young woman, aged 18 years, was convicted at New Castle, Delaware, last week, of stealing some wearing apparel from her employer, and sentenced to be whipped with 21 lashes on her bare back. From the interest taken in her behalf, an attempt will be made to procure her pardon.

**DEBT OF INFAMY.**—Captain Smith of the 4th Ward, and officer Collady, arrested on Tuesday night about 11 o'clock, from a den of infamy kept by a woman called Mary Ann Sterling, at No. 27 Roosevelt street, a young girl, between the ages of 12 and 18 years, by the names of Jane Dunnill, Margaret Conner, Mary Conner, Ann Maria Sterling, Martha Fleming, and Mary Madden, all of whom have been living in a miserable state of prostitution at the above den. Justice Drinker locked them all up for a further hearing.

**BUCDLARS ARRESTED.**—Isaac Simmons, alias Jim Jones, was arrested for having, on the night of the 16th inst., broken open the house of Hugh Maxwell, Esq., at Nyack, and stealing a quantity of silver. The accused was sent to Rockland County for trial.

**STEALING MONEY.**—Officer Seely, of the Sixteenth Ward, arrested on Monday night a fellow called Francis Ecelson, on a charge of stealing \$26 from Solomon Frainer—Committed by Justice Roomer for examination.

**ON THE LIFT.**—Officers Jaques and Miller, of the Tenth Ward, arrested on Monday night a woman called Ann Jamison, on a charge of "lifting," from the store of Andrew Conner, corner of Avenue D and Second street, a piece of calico valued at \$8. Justice Timson committed her for trial.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"GUMBO."—The *newspaper* is a fraud, and the parties concerned in it are liable not only to prosecution under the statute against libelaries, but also under the law which governs false pretenses. We believe the head quarters of the swindling concern to somewhere in Nassau-street.

"VINCULO."—We have heard something of the case. Mrs. McBryde applies for the bill and the Vice-Chancellor has already made a decree allowing her attorney. The trial of the case will develop some strange facts, as it is supposed that the wrong compilation of some records caused or contrived by the compilation thereof. The case is already on the calendar and you can learn all the other particulars by attending at its trials.

"CANNON."—The man has but an indifferent reputation for honesty, but more than this we cannot say. In making an arrangement with him Candler must depend on his own discrimination and further personal investigation.

"MATRAKUS."—It is neither a fit place for yourself or for your children. It is made a daily rendezvous of the most abandoned prostitutes, and is in all respects more objectionable than a theatre which separates such characters from the respectable portion of the audience. It may be called a cypris exchange or place of assignation, where facilities for interviews will be afforded at two shillings a hand.

"SPEND."—It has recently been estimated that there are already over six thousand miles in operation.

**PRISON APPOINTMENTS.**—The following is a list of the Prison Keepers and Deputies made by the new Common Council:

**CITY PRISON.**—Keeper—Wm. Edmonds, of the 6th ward. Deputies—John D. Lindon, 10th ward; Peter Crosby, 2d; Alexander Jackson, 4th; John W. Bennett, 5th; Archibald C. Reynolds, 6th; Robert McGowen, 7th; John Meier, 8th; Joseph W. Long, 10th; James W. Clark, 12th. Engineer—Lewis Halloran, 14th ward. Night Watch—Peter Van Houghton, 1st ward; Charles Hoople, 3d. Female Department—Matron, Mrs. Foster; Night Watch, Barney Conway.

**ESSEX MARKET PRISON.**—Deputies—Edward J. Oliver, 10th ward; John Cooper, 18th.

**JEFFERSON MARKET PRISON.**—Deputy, Ass. Butman, 9th ward.

**HAZLEM PRISON.**—William Chapman, Physician to the Prison—Dr. J. C. Covell, of the 8th ward.

In connection with the above, it is proper that the following testimonial of the ex-deputies of the City Prison to their former keeper, should be given to the public.

We, the undersigned, late deputy keepers of the City Prison, tender to Malachi Fallon, Esq., our sincere thanks for his gentlemanly deportment towards us while connected with him. Also, for the impartial, efficient and humane manner in which he has discharged the duties incumbent on him while keeper.

R. J. Lamoreaux,	F. B. O'Donnell,
J. S. Magnes,	J. M. Ditchett,
W. S. Roberts,	A. Bogart, Jr.
R. C. Campbell,	J. H. Robins,
Henry Strickland,	R. C. McIntire,
Isaac Edwards,	E. Fearman,
Stephen D. Gardner,	Robert Dennell.

#### SUPREME COURT.

THE THREE JUDGES PRESENT.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

The Supreme Court this morning had before them a writ of habeas corpus, in the case of Nero Grant, colored, aged about 45 years, on a conviction for murder, before the Oyer and Terminer of Steuben county, at the last January term. The Chief Justice explained to the prisoner that the reason for the postponement and delay in his execution arose from some doubt as to the legality of his conviction.

The case had been brought before this Court on a bill of exceptions and writ of error, and examined by able counsel, and after hearing all the arguments, this Court had decided that there existed no just ground for the exceptions. The day fixed for the execution having gone by, it was necessary to have the prisoner brought up here from Steuben county, in order that another day should be fixed for carrying the sentence of the Court into execution.

Prisoner, have you anything to say to the Court?

Prisoner—No.

Have you any counsel? No sir. The Court then inquired of the counsel who had argued the bill of exceptions, and finding that neither that gentleman nor the prisoner had any thing further to urge, pronounced sentence, which was that Nero Grant be taken back to Steuben county, and on Friday, the 26th day of June, between the hours of 10 and 1, be hung by the neck until he was dead.

The execution to be within the jail. The warrant was delivered to the sheriff, who was in attendance, and who removed the prisoner immediately. The latter betrayed no emotion. The murderer was committed last summer, on a colored man named James Peas, whom the prisoner struck on the head with an axe, having first quarreled with him.

**DISORDERLY HOUSE.**—A complaint was made Wednesday before Justice Drinker by Washington Walling, of No. 26 Warren street, and James F. Hopking, against Margaret Dwyer, alias Murphy, charging her with keeping a disorderly house, and common resort for prostitutes and other evil disposed persons. A warrant was issued for her arrest. It would be well to break up two or three more of the same class, located in that vicinity.

**STEALING A WATCH.**—Officer Riley, of the Sixth Ward, arrested on Monday night a woman called Maria King, on a charge of stealing a silver watch, valued at \$20, from Edward Robinson, while in a crib on the Five Points. Justice Drinker locked her up for trial.

**FOURTH CAVEAT.**—Officer Stephens, of the lower police, arrested, Wednesday, in Broadway, a man by the name of John Alexander, on a charge of stealing a wallet containing \$125, belonging to Henry Johnson, a boarder at the Chestnut Ward hotel, Philadelphia, immediately flying to this city. Justice Drinker locked him up to await a requisition from the authorities of Philadelphia.

**A CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.**—Officer Cummings of the lower police, arrested Tuesday a man by the name of Joseph Whittin, and his wife Catharine, on a charge of robbing a countryman by the name of Squire Wohndes, residing at Bloomfield, N. J., of a wallet containing \$60 in bank bills, while in a house kept by the defendant at No. 52 Ann street. On searching the premises the officer found \$107, a part of which is supposed to be a portion of the stolen money.

## NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

## Police Items.

**BURGLARY AND LARCENY CONVICT.**—Officers Crolius and Baker, of the 5th ward, arrested, on Wednesday last, at 4 o'clock in the morning, two desperate black burglars, call'd Al Wilroy and Jesse Manning, whom they found snugly snoozing in a small room situated up an alley way in Watt street, near Hudson. The officers moved with great caution, so as not to flush their game, until they came to the room door, when placing their ears to the key-hole, they distinctly heard the black rascals stirring inside. To make the capture, as there were two doors leading from the room, one of the officers went to the front door, and the other to the back, and at the signal given, both doors were broken open at the same instant, and there, sure enough, lay both of the black chaps, bed on the door. They were at once ordered to dress, which they did after a little grumbling, wishing to know all the time what they were pulled for. Just as they were ready to start, Wilroy made a desperate fight to escape, having jumped towards the door, striking a blow at officer Crolius, which luckily missed and struck the wall; Crolius pounced upon the nigger and down they went together, Crolius on top, and after a few raps on the head from the "hilly" of the officer, the black fellow thought it best to surrender. The convicts were subsequently secured by the aid of a nice pair of handcuffs, and conveyed before Justice Osborne, who at once recognised Wilroy as an old offender and escaped convict. He had been sentenced to two years imprisonment on Blackwell's Island, and escaped in November following; since which time he has evaded the eye of the police, by lying concealed during the day, and at night sallying forth to commit his depredations. Much credit is due to officer Crolius for securing this desperate villain. Justice Osborne committed them both for examination.

**BURGLARY.**—Captain Buck, of the 3d ward, arrested last week, a young man called Wm. Clark, alias "Boston Bill," on a charge of burglariously entering the dwelling house, No. 36 Barclay street, occupied by Dr. E. W. Vondersmith, stealing therefrom two Canary birds valued at \$20. It appears that a ladder was standing in front of the house for the use of painters, which the accused ascended to the roof and entered one of the attic windows, stealing from a cage in the room a Canary bird valued at \$16, which the rascal sold at Archy Grimes' No. 5 John street. Not satisfied at this, the accused returned again to the above premises, and carried off another Canary, the mother of four little young ones, who are all left orphans by this unfeeling vagabond. Upon his second entry into the premises Dr. Vondersmith detected the robber just as he was making his escape. Committed for trial by Justice Osborne.

**BURGLARY.**—Officers Crolius and Baker, of the 5th ward, arrested two notorious black rascals, called Jack Elmore, alias "Fuzzy," and Spencer Van Cleef, on a charge of burglariously entering the dwelling house occupied by Alfred E. Baker, No. 104 Leonard street, on the 16th of April last, stealing therefrom a muslin de-laine dress, shawl, and a pair of garter boots, valued at \$25. The property was recovered by the above officers from a woman called Mary Ann Dougherty, the keeper of a junk shop in Centre street, where it had been sold by the thieves. Justice Osborne committed them both for trial.

**ROBBERY AT THE BOWERY THEATRE.**—A man by the name of Shadrack W. Shaw gave information to the police, yesterday, that he had been robbed on Tuesday night week of a purse containing \$350 in gold, in 50 pieces, supposed to have been done by a rough looking man with red whiskers, while in the Bowery Theatre.

**PICKPOCKETS.**—On Wednesday, Mr. Albert Wells, of Jones Lane, had his pocket picked while standing at the ticket office of the steamer Hendrik Hudson, previous to her leaving the wharf at Albany. The thief escaped with his booty, consisting of \$175 in money, and notes to the value of \$1500. On Saturday one of the same sort of artful dodgers stole a pocket-book from the office of Mr. Lynds, No. 12 Wall street, which contained \$125 in city bank bills. The money had been inadvertently left in the pocket of Mr. L.'s coat, which hung in the office.

**MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.**—A few months ago a gentleman by the name of Thomas, from one of the Southern cities, with his wife, came to this city and put up at a house in Morris street. His wife having some acquaintances in Brooklyn, has spent the greater portion of her time with them. On Friday night last, Mr. Thomas also went to Brooklyn, and spent the night in company with his wife, leaving his trunk, containing \$11,000 in specie, at the hotel in Morris st. Early on Saturday morning, Mr. Thomas got up and left the city, previously telling his wife to meet him at the house in Morris street in time to propose by the afternoon train for Philadelphia. Mrs. T., on going to the house in Morris street, in accordance with the directions of her husband, was informed by the proprietor that Mr. Thomas had been there that morning and taken away all his things, since which time nothing had been heard of him or his money. Mr. T. was married but a few months ago to his wife, who is much younger than himself. It is understood that Mr. T. intended to purchase building materials with a view of putting up some houses in the West Indies.

The gentleman is about 50 years old, with a gray head, and dark eyes, and we believe has been a physician, and it is possible that from some domestic cause he has concluded to travel alone.

**THE GREAT ROBBERY.**—There has been quite an excitement within a day or two, in this city, relative to the reported robbery of Mr. Kepp, of \$20,000. He had conducted considerable business for some of our city houses, who may, perhaps, feel anxious about him.

It has been the business of Mr. Kepp, for some three or four years past, to travel as a broker, collecting at Ogdensburg, New-York, Canada funds, (bank notes) and presents them about once a month at the banks in Kingston, Fort Hope, Coburg, Toronto, and Hamilton, for redemption, in specie, or drafts on New-York city.

This engaged, it was supposed that he had a good deal of money. We learn by a telegraphic report to a friend, that Mr. Kepp left his wife at Kingston, C.W., while he went to Toronto. In his absence she visited some friends, and, while on one of her visits, her trunk at the hotel was broken open, and robbed of clothing. She had taken the precaution to carry the money with her, and thus the robbers were baffled. We learn that the rascals have since been captured, and the clothing recovered.

**ROBBERY ON THE FIVE POINTS.**—Officers Barrett, of the Sixth Ward, arrested three women, called Sarah Smith, Mary Day and Mary Desmal, early on Sunday morning, on a charge of robbing a countryman from Millbury, Massachusetts, by the name of Robert Armstrong, of a wallet containing \$75 in bank bills and silver coin, while in a house of rather bad repute, located at No. 150 Anthony street, on the Five Points.

**ROBBERY IN ROCKLAND COUNTY.**—The dwelling house occupied by Mr. Hugh Maxwell, situated at Nyack, Rockland county, N.Y., was burglariously entered on Sunday night last, about 3 o'clock, by some desperate robbers, who carried off the following silver and other property:—6 silver table spoons, 14 tea spoons, 6 dessert spoons, 12 large silver forks, 12 small do., 2 butter knives, 2 table spoons, 8 plain shawls, red; 1 large woolen shawl, and likewise a willow basket, evidently taken to carry the property in. No arrest at present.

**ROBBERY OF SILVER WARE IN ALBANY.**—On the 4th of this month, the premises occupied by Mr. Edwin C. Littlefield, situated in the Delavan House, Albany, were entered by thieves, stealing therefrom the following silver ware:—A pair of silver snuffers and tray, 1 dozen of table spoons, 16 tea spoons, 1 silver plated casket, 2 silver cake baskets, 1 silver cream cup, 1 ladle, 1 pair of silver salt stands, 1 casket, 1 butter knife, cream spoon, sugar tongs, and a salt spoon—valued in all at one hundred and ninety-nine dollars fifty cents. Upon the robbery being made known to the members of police of this city, Captains Ferry and Baker, of the Fifth Ward, together with one of their officers, John McCord, after a few days vigilance search, succeeded in arresting a black man called Bristol, Vanzeno, having in his possession the silver snuffers and tray, which he was endeavoring to pawn or sell. Subsequently three more black chaps were caught, called Henry Thompson, Lewis Harris and John S. Jackson, making four in all. These fellows acknowledged having received the silverware from a black man called Wm. Van Alstine, who stole the property at Albany in the first place, and then employed the others to sell the same. From the statements made by the accused parties it seems that the major part of the silver was sold to John Jacobs, 78½ Chatham street for about \$10, and half a dozen of the tea spoons were found at Mrs. Murphy's, No. 58 Catherine street. The accused parties were all committed for a further examination by Justice Osborne. A warrant was also issued against Jacobs and Mrs. Murphy, charging them with buying stolen goods.

**DRAZARS.**—Officer Benham of the 3d Ward, arrested on Monday evening, a deserter named Patrick O'Neill. He was taken back to the island.

**ARREST TO PICK A POCKET.**—Alexander Wallace and James McAllister were arrested on Saturday night by officers Letts, Drummond, and Smith of the Seventh Ward, charged with attempting to pick the pocket of William Brower. Detained for examination.

**BURGLARIES.**—The house 146 West Fifteenth street was entered on the afternoon of the 14th, and four doors in the studio, a clothes press, a writing desk, and several trunks broken open. Nothing was stolen but a new silk purse. No arrest.

The house of N. Brinell, 501 Houston street, was entered on Saturday morning, and robbed of clothing to the value of \$30. No arrest.

**ARREST OF BURGLARS.**—Casper Bush and George W. Sanders were arrested on Saturday by officers Craigier and Mansfield of the 17th Ward, charged with breaking into the store of Jacob Kline, 76 Pitt street, and stealing therefrom boots to the value of \$60. Detained for examination.

**BURGLARY.**—The dwelling house, No. 40 Grove street, occupied by Mr. L. A. Sykes, was burglariously entered on the night of the 1st of May, inst., by forcing open the second story back window, by which means the robbers entered the room, stealing from a bureau drawer a lady's bead purse containing about \$200 in gold, a lady's pocketbook, of red morocco, with gilt border, containing \$16, and another purse containing about \$15 in gold and silver coin; a miniature of a little girl set in a bright lacquered frame, small size; a gold necklace for a girl, with flat links; two hair bracelets, with gold clasps; one large breastpin, white cornelian stone set in gold, with a sprig of gold passing over the stone, likewise some small blue stones set in the sprig. No arrest at present.

**ANAGER FOR THIEF.**—A warrant was issued on Monday, by Justice Drinker, on the complaint of a Mr. Emilie Gouard, residing in Atlantic street, Brooklyn, against Mr. Eugene Groussette, wine importer of this city, wherein he stands charged with threatening within the last fifteen days past, to assault the complainant personally in a ~~dangerous~~ <sup>careless</sup> manner that no dangerous personal conflict might take place. Mr. Gouard thought it the most prudent course to make the above complaint. Justice Drinker held Mr. Groussette to bail in the sum of \$600, to keep the peace for six months.

## Vice Chancellor's Court.

Hon. Lewis H. Sandford, Vice Chancellor.

**Susan Simeon vs. James Simeon.**—Decree for divorce, on the ground of adultery, with costs; complainant to retain the property in her possession free and clear of all claims, and the care of the children; defendant to pay alimony, and to give security for the same.

**Mary Diendonne vs. John F. Diendonne.**—Proof of marriage insufficient; cause referred back to the Master.

**John Cross vs. William Patterson.**—Decree for divorce of Mary Cross, alias Patterson, on the finding of jury that she was mentally incapacitated at the time of her marriage with the defendant, with the costs of suit; defendant restrained from intercourse with her, directly or indirectly, while she continues of unsound mind.

## Oyer &amp; Terminer.

**Trial of Harris for Forgery.**—The trial of Levi Harris for forgery, came to a most lame and impotent conclusion on Friday. After seventeen days' hard labor, and the waste of any quantity of learning, eloquence and good indignation on the part of nine lawyers and the Circuit Judge, the jurors would not agree upon a verdict, and were discharged, having been in consultation twenty-one hours. We were informed that on the first ballot, the vote stood 10 to 2, but that subsequently, the majority was 5 for an acquittal and 4 for conviction.

The Court then adjourned sine die, and an order was made for the next Circuit to meet the first Monday in June.

## Philadelphia Sessions.

**Sentences.**—In the Court of Philadelphia Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, the following sentences were passed.

Francis Heilom, convicted of the larceny of a watch valued at \$20, was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years.

Wm. Heal, convicted of receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months. The accused, in this case, kept a second-hand establishment in South-st, above Fifth, and purchased several spoons which had been stolen by sweep boys and broken into small pieces by them. Heal's character for honesty, was shown to be bad—hence the severity of the punishment.

Charles Leidy, a man probably sixty years of age, convicted of petit larceny, was sentenced to an imprisonment of three months.

James Stewart, colored, convicted of an assault and battery on David Pendleton, was sentenced to an imprisonment of thirty days.

Lewis Oppenheimer, committed for the larceny of bank notes and silver to the amount of three hundred and ninety dollars, the property of Samuel Wilkie, was sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months.

Thomas Blassey, convicted of an assault and battery on Philip McCormick, a Moyamensing watchman, was sentenced to an imprisonment of thirty days.

Augustus Bowers, convicted of keeping a disorderly house in the Rising Sun Village, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and the costs of prosecution.

Henry Monagan, convicted of keeping a tippling house in Baker street, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars.

Charles Leyden, a man probably sixty years of age, convicted of petit larceny, was sentenced to an imprisonment of three months.

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Lewis Oppenheimer, committed for

**DR. TOWNSEND'S  
SARASPARILLA.**

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

THIS EXTRACT is put up in quart bottles, it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Saraparilla over all other remedies is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

IT HAS PERFORMED

More than 15000 Cures in this Year.

1000 cures of Rheumatism.

1000 cures of Dyspepsia.

2000 cures of General Debility, and want of Nervous Energy.

2000 Female Complaints and over.

7000 cures of Diseases.

Of the Blood, yz.: Ulcers Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of Consumption, Liver Complaints, Spinal Affections, &c. This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, New-Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of New-York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

**RHEUMATISM.**

More than one thousand cases of Chronic Rheumatism have been cured by the use of Dr. Townsend's Saraparilla.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1845.

To Dr. Townsend—Sir: I think it my duty to return you my own sincere thanks for the benefits I have experienced by the use of your Extract of Saraparilla. I was afflicted for many months with Rheumatic pains, and also inflammation of the Liver, the sufferings which I endured from these diseases rendered my life a burden to me. I tried every remedy that was prescribed for me, from three of the best physicians in the city, but without receiving any permanent benefit. I considered myself incurable, but by the advice of a friend was induced to try your Compound. I had but faint hopes of success, but I am happy to say, I had not taken more than half a bottle before I experienced relief; this induced me to persevere in its use, and two bottles have effected an entire cure. It is now some months since I used your remedy, and I am grateful and happy to say that I never enjoyed better health.

I shall take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, for by its use I firmly believe my life was saved.

WILLIAM B. MORGAN,  
42 Canal street, corner of Broadway.

**Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers.**

We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which, we believe, will convince the most sceptical of the virtues of the Extract:

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—Feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Saraparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with the breaking out of ulcers and blithy sores, which covered the most parts of my body; my legs were one complete mass of corruption; it got into my eyes and ears and made me nearly blind and deaf. Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements and purchased two bottles of your Saraparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and incredible as it may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared; my eyes are well, and I can hear as usual. What I have written, conveys but a faint idea of my loathsome situation, for I could scarcely sleep, and what I eat I almost invariably vomited up. If any do not believe this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves. I have many scars about me. I was likewise reduced to almost a skeleton, and am now fast regaining my health.

CHARLES EDWARDS,  
New-York, Aug. 2. 139 Washington street.

**GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.**

Dr. Townsend's Saraparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for incipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhœa, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent causes, or produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Dr. Townsend—My wife being greatly diseased by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain, and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Saraparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. D. MOORE,  
corner of Grand and Lydius streets.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

**OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.**

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned Physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Saraparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Saraparilla in the market.

H. F. Pulling, M.D.; J. Wilson, M.D.; R. B. Briggs, M.D.; F. E. Elmendorf, M.D.

Albany, April 1, 1845.

Greenport, July 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—it is with satisfaction that I say to you that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from your Extract of Saraparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours,

S. C. PRESTON, M.D.

Principal office, 126 Fulton-st., Sun Building, N.Y.; Redding & Co., No. 9 State-st., Boston; Dr. Dyott & Sons, 122 North-Second-st., Philadelphia; B. S. Hance, druggist, Baltimore; Durrol & Co., Richmond; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 161 Charlevoix-st., New Orleans; 165 South Pearl-st., Albany; R. Van Buskirk, 292 Broad, corner of Market-st., Newark, N.J.; and by principal druggists generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canada.

None genuine, unless put up in the large square bottle which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. P. TOWNSEND, and the name shown on the glass.

**BRANDRETH'S PILLS.**

This medicine is acknowledged to be the most valuable ever discovered, as specific, or as a salve, or ointment. It stands unrivaled above all the preparations or combinations of medicines. Its negative properties are alone of incalculable value; for these Pills may be taken daily for strengthening, and instead of weakening by the same time, which they add strength by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good Mexican dose, which these Pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that deadly specific. The Pills are not injured—the bowels and limbs are not paralyzed—no—but in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation is evident in every movement of the body. Brandreth's Pills are indeed a Universal Remedy, for they cure opposite diseases: they cure INFLAMMATION and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM! They cure DIABETES and a FRAPPEZ of URINE. They cure DYSURIA and CONSTITUTIONAL COSTIVENESS.—They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, because they cleanse and purify the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ARTIST.

In all cases they will be found a safe and simple remedy, yet all powerful for the removal of diseases, whether chronic or recent, infections or otherwise. They do not render the system liable to be affected by any changes of temperature. The very cause, or occasion of the human frame being affected by colds and coughs is removed by their use. Therefore, they may be used at all times and seasons without damage, and change of diet, and any extra care is unnecessary.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS CURE CHILLS & FEVER.

GATESVILLE, N.C., Sept. 28d, 1845.

Dr. B. BRANDRETH.—

Dear Sir—I have been an agent for the sale of your valuable Pills for the last five years. They did not seem to sell much at first, but after some experience I have found them to sell better than any other Pill. I am an agent for the sale of some six or eight other kinds of Pills, and I can say with safety, that I have tried the Brandreth's Pill in my own family, and find them to cure in every case, and in twenty other cases in my own knowledge of chills and fever, and would recommend them to all persons with chills and fever, as a certain cure. You will please to send me one hundred boxes of your Pills, fresh and good, to sell on commission as I have sold before. I would have written to your travelling agent, John A. Lane, but did not know where he was. I have your certificate of agency signed by yourself, and am authorized to sell the genuine Pill, and will settle with your Agent for all sold, when he visits this place again.

Very respectfully. S. W. WORRELL.

CONVULSIONS—NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

(G)—Whatever may be said to the contrary, I have no doubt but convulsions are very often caused by worms, as well as nervous diseases in general. I knew a young lady who had terrible nervous attacks. Sometimes she had convulsions for hours together, and when able to be about, was in the greatest state of suffering. She consulted me. I told her she had worms; but she had been told by other physicians that it was the extreme delicacy of her constitution that was the cause of her affection. For some time she determined to try what change of air would do, and careful diet. She became worse and worse. Her sufferings were of that nervous character which made life itself a burthen, and she often felt as if she would give any thing to be able to lay herself down and die. One night she dreamed that Brandreth's Pills cured her. Then she thought of the advice I had given her. She commenced immediately with the Pills, night and morning, in doses of two Pills at night, and two in the morning; the second day, four Pills at night, and two in the morning; the third day, six Pills at night, and two in the morning. She felt fearful, and took two Pills at night on the fourth day, determining to rest a day or two. She felt herself much better on the fifth day, but the sixth and seventh she began to feel as bad as usual. She then began again, as at first, and when she got to eight Pills at night and two in the morning, having increased two each night, she parted with an immense quantity of maw-worms, nearly two quarts, in weight nearly six pounds. She continued to take the Pills almost constantly then, for some weeks, and they restored her to the best possible state of health. To this case, and numerous others similar, I shall be happy to refer any respectable applicant. Agents in every part of the country are able to refer to cases of cure of almost every description of character in their immediate vicinity. So there is no want of EVIDENCE.

Other cases of worms might be given, in which the Pills have done the most remarkable cures. Let it be well understood that worms are the consequence of vicious humors—that these humors occasion all diseases, of whatever name, and that the Brandreth's Pill, by being taken in such doses as will fully purge, will surely cure. Also, that these Pills may be used without any danger; no fear of an over dose; want nothing to work them off. If they do not work off pleasantly, take another dose on top of those already taken; sure to do good and act pleasantly; never unpleasant but when too small a dose has been taken—in other words, when the disease is too strong for the first dose.

PURELY NERVOUS DISEASES.

It may be that a person is nervous without any connection with worms. Furgation, however, with Brandreth's Pills makes no exception, and will be found to afford every kind of relief. If the disease has been of long standing, it will be necessary to persevere in the use of the Pills for some time. It will be well to use them steady for three or four days, in doses sufficient to purge very freely. Then to rest a few days, and do the same again; continuing the use of the Pills each time a greater number of days. It would be well to take a vomit occasionally of honest tea. Bonets tea, taken hot, and enough of it, will always act as a vomit, and is one of the best. The Pills should always be taken about twelve hours afterwards, or earlier if required. This vomit must not be taken where the patient is weak. In that case the Pills must be used alone, until some strength has been obtained. The vomit should be only used once a month or so. Too much vomiting is very injurious; but once in a month or two, will help the curative effects of these Pills in these nervous cases.

**COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.**

SO MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS SUPPOSE Costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the greatest economy of diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold baths, going to bed early in the morning to sit in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to me, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done, the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use: and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Storrs, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPEPSIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, CONSUMPTION, Coughs of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on THESE PILLS altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote and if so, he was no imposter. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's; he gave me a prescription; I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills; they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty-five years ago. I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this county. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it.

D. STORRS.

Lebanon, N.H., 20th January, 1846.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York, and North street, Philadelphia; 19 Hanover street, Boston, and corner of Leight and Mercer streets, Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st avenue; Geo. Hanell, 165 Division; Geo. B. Maigne, 96 Catherine st.; Benj. S. Taylor, 80 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Greenwich and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st.; Jas. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 68 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 104 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 5 Market street; R. Denison, South Brooklyn, 16 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier Williamsburgh; James Wilcox, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions.

LICENSES TO MARRY.—The city of Boston derives quite a handsome revenue under a law which requires licenses to marry. During the last quarter the sum of \$235 was added to the Treasury from fees for matrimonial licenses.—This seems to be reversing the order of things. Governments ought rather to pay a bonus to people as an encouragement for marrying than exact a tax. The Romans adopted a better plan, and exempted their married citizens who presented the state with a certain number of children from taxation.

**THE STOKES ROBBERY.**—A young man named Andrew Jackson M'Keen, plead guilty in the Philadelphia Quarter Sessions on Friday, to breaking open and robbing the clothing store of Granville Stokes, Market street, in that city.—He was taken on a week or two ago by constables from this city, and some of the stolen property was found on his person. These few articles are all of the five hundred dollars worth, obtained which have not yet been recovered.

**TO THE MARRIED, OR THOSE CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.**  
**The Married Woman's PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.**

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU,  
Professor of Diseases of Women. Second Edition.  
Price \$1.

The great demand for this most important work (of which thousands are sold) has compelled the issue of a new edition. Every female is getting a copy, whether married or unmarried, although it is intended especially for the married, as it discloses important secrets, which should be known to them particularly. Here every female can discover the causes, symptoms, and the most efficient remedies, and most certain mode of cure, in every case. To be obtained at the Medical Office, 129 Liberty street.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau can be consulted on all complaints appertaining to females, with the strictest confidence. Address (post paid) to box 1294.

N. B. On the receipt of \$1, copies will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to all parts of the United States.

my 223m<sup>2</sup>

**IVANS' VEGETABLE EXTRACT** is the only remedy for Epileptic Fits (or falling sickness.) Convulsions, Spasms, &c. This medicine, for sixteen years, has been tested by many persons who have suffered with this dreadful disease, and in almost every case where it has had a fair trial, has effected a permanent cure. Pamphlets containing thirty-six pages of testimony (some of which has been presented by eminent physicians), to be had by applying at the principal office. Reference to Judge Randall, 84 East Broadway, N.Y.; Col. E. Denison, Yonkers, N.Y.; Dr. W. L. Monroe, Galford, Ohio; Rev. Richmond Taggart, West Davenport, N.Y.; Rev. T. L. Bushnell, Saltmore, Md.; W. Bennett, Esq., 171 Grand-st., N.Y.

RECENTLY CURED.

Mrs. Joseph Bradley, 115 Orchard street, N.Y.; C. H. Boughton, 203 19th st., N.Y.; Mrs. Jas. Berthold, Chester, Orange county, N.Y.; Miss —, No. — street, N.Y., a physician's daughter. All communications (post paid) addressed to Dr. S. HART, (late Ivans & Hart,) will be punctually attended.

[OFFICIAL.]

# A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

NO.	NAME	REGIMENT AND COMPANY.	AGE.	STRE.	HAI.	COM- PLEXION.	HEIGHT.	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION.	REMARKS.	
1282	John Wright	recruit	22	gray	brown	fair	5' 8"	Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Ireland	laborer	April 21, 1847, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	April 27, 1847, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.		
1283	John Crowley	"	22	blue	brown	suddy	5' 8"		farmer	March 13, 1847, Rochester, N.Y.	April 16, 1847, on route from Rochester, N.Y.		
1284	John Flory	"	24	gray	brown	fair	5' 4"	Albany, N.Y.	brass founder	March 24, 1847, Boston	April 16, 1847, Fort Columbus		
1285	Edmund McGuire	"	26	gray	brown	fair	5' 4"	Roscommon, Ireland	laborer	April 6, 1847, " "	April 17, 1847, " "		
1286	John Vaughan	"	26	blue	brown	fair	5' 8"	Kings Co., Ireland	laborer	April 6, 1847, New-York	April 18, 1847, Erie		
1287	John McCarty	"	26	gray	light	ruddy	5' 6"	Lancaster, Pa.	farmer	March 28, 1847, Erie	April 19, 1847, " "		
1288	Devin McCarty	"	26	hazel	brown	fair	5' 6"	Wicklow, Ireland	miner	April 16, 1847, New-York City	April 20, 1847, " "		
1289	Patrick Cudis	"	26	hazel	brown	fair	5' 6"	Cavan, Ireland	laborer	March 26, 1847, Pettsville	April 21, 1847, " "		
1290	Michael Riley	"	27	dark	dark	gray	5' 4"	Dublin, Ireland	laborer	March 26, 1847, New-York city	April 21, 1847, " "		
1291	Richard Connolly	"	26	blue	brown	light	5' 4"	Galway, Ireland	laborer	April 14, 1847, " "	April 22, 1847, Rochester		
1292	John Glue	10th inf.	26	blue	brown	fair	5' 2"	"France," Germany	groom	April 22, 1847, " "	April 23, 1847, Rochester		
1293	David Hollenbach	"	26	hazel	black	dark	5' 0"	Oneida Co., N.Y.	stage driver	April 7, 1847, New-York	April 12, 1847, New-York city		
1294	Richard Flanagan	"	21	hazel	brown	dark	5' 0"	Uniontown, Pa.	bricklayer	April 15, 1847, Watertown, N.Y.	April 22, 1847, Watertown		
1295	Wm. Cox	2d inf.	25	gray	black	dark	5' 1"	New-Haven, Ct.	boot crisper	April 20, 1847, Dayton, Ohio	May 1, 1847, Dayton, Ohio		
1296	Charles Flint	"	18	hazel	sandy	sandy	5' 8"	Westfield, Mass.	farmer	March 24, 1847, New-Haven, Ct.	May 2, 1847, Fort Adams		
1297	Alfred Hatchett	"	24	gray	light	light	5' 6"	Waterbury, Ct.	mason	March 17, 1847, " "	May 2, 1847, " "		
1298	Wm. Grilly	"	19	blue	brown	light	5' 7"	New-Haven, Ct.	carpenter	March 21, 1847, " "	May 2, 1847, " "		
1299	George Tuttle	"	21	hazel	black	fair	5' 7"	Astrum, Ireland	moscoco drvr	May 3, 1847, Albany, N.Y.	May 4, 1847, Albany, N.Y.		
1300	Buster McNeil	recruit	21	hazel	black	fair	5' 7"		farmer	April 18, 1847, Detroit, Mich.	April 29, 1847, Detroit, Mich.		
1301	John W. Allen	15th inf.	B	24	blue	brown	fair	Niagara Co., N.Y.					
1302	Martin White	10th inf.	B	23	hazel	black	ruddy	5' 6"	Lower District, C. W.	farmer	April 17, 1847, Detroit, Mich.	April 30, 1847, " "	
1303	Tre Thrasher	recruit	24	hazel	brown	fair	5' 2"	Deerfield, N.H.	shoemaker	April 12, 1847, Springfield, Ohio	April 12, 1847, Springfield, Ohio		
1304	Jacob Bucher	10th regt.	24	hazel	brown	fair	5' 2"	Berne, Switzerland	tailor	April 14, 1847, Evansville, Md.	April 10, 1847, Evansville, Md.		
1305	David Jones	3d dragoons	25	light	auburn	light	5' 10"	Ohio	carpenter	April 2, 1847, Mobile	April 12, 1847, Mobile		
1306	Charles Wood	"	19	light	dark	light	5' 4"	Massachusetts	sealor	April 2, 1847, Chicago, Ill.	April 17, 1847, Chicago, Ill.		
1307	John O. Flaherty	recruit	24	blue	brown	fair	5' 6"	Ireland	laborer	March 4, 1847, " "	April 23, 1847, " "		
1308	John Teahy	"	21	gray	brown	fair	5' 6"	Ireland	laborer	Dec. 20, 1846, " "	April 27, 1847, " "		
1309	Jeremiah Manning	"	20	blue	brown	fair	5' 6"	Ireland	laborer	April 26, 1847, Harrisburg	May 6, 1847, Harrisburg, Pa.		
1310	James Purtil	"	23	blue	light	fair	5' 11"	Flushing, N.Y.	lumberman	May 6, 1847, Philadelphia	May 8, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.		
1311	John W. Wingate	"	21	blue	light	ruddy	5' 3"	Kent, Delaware	laborer	April 6, 1847, Norwich, Vt.	April 22, 1847, Norwich, Vt.		
1312	Henry E. Cambridge	9th regt.	19	blue	brown	fair	5' 6"	Putney, Vt.	laborer	May 3, 1847, Schenectady, N.Y.	May 3, 1847, Schenectady, N.Y.		
1313	Edward Leonard	recruit	23	gray	brown	fair	5' 4"	Butler Co., Pa.	tailor	April 6, 1847, Detroit, Mich.	April 27, 1847, Detroit, Mich.		
1314	Samuel Myers	R. M. R.	E	24	gray	dark	fair	Dutchess, N.Y.	physician	July 17, 1846, Logansport, Ind.	Oct. 20, 1846, Jefferson bks., Mo.		
1315	Robert Dordor	R. M. R.	E	20	hazel	brown	fair	Lancaster Co., Pa.	laborer	July 19, 1846, " "	Nov. 4, 1846, " "		
1316	Joseph Duford	R. M. R.	E	21	hazel	light	fair	Washington Co., Ohio	laborer	July 19, 1846, " "	Nov. 4, 1846, " "		
1317	Joseph Pray	recruit	21	blue	brown	dark	5' 7"	Franklin Co., Ohio	cooper	March 27, 1847, Hamilton, Ohio	April 1, 1847, Newport bks., Ky.		
1318	Frederick Leistenreider	"	20	hazel	black	dark	5' 9"	France	blacksmith	April 1, 1847, Newport, Ky.	April 2, 1847, " "	2d desertion	
1319	George Dordington	"	20	hazel	dark	dark	5' 5"	Germany	laborer	March 12, 1847, Pittsburgh, Pa.	April 2, 1847, " "		
1320	Michael Munsey	"	25	gray	dark	dark	5' 8"	Dublin, Ireland	laborer	March 10, 1847, " "	April 8, 1847, " "		
1321	Frank H. Siefert	"	16	blue	brown	fair	5' 10"	Osnabruck, Germany	musician	Feb. 19, 1847, Newport, Ky.	April 17, 1847, " "		
1322	John W. Dixon	"	24	blue	red	light	5' 8"	Stanton, Virginia	schoolteacher	March 26, 1847, Columbus, Ohio	April 22, 1847, Newark, Ky.		
1323	James Rogers	"	26	hazel	d brown	dark	5' 10"	Mercer, Pa.	painter	March 10, 1847, Piqua, Ohio	April 24, 1847, " "		
1324	Wm. Codd	"	23	gray	black	dark	5' 6"	Aurora, Indiana	laborer	March 18, 1847, Oxford, Ohio	April 24, 1847, " "		
1325	Chamoy Fiske	"	21	hazel	brown	fair	5' 7"	Butler Co., Ohio	laborer	March 18, 1847, Piqua, Ohio	April 24, 1847, " "		
1326	Ivan B. Harvey	"	19	black	brown	fair	5' 6"	Washington Co., Md.	farmer	March 18, 1847, Smith, Tenn.	April 25, 1847, " "		
1327	James Fontress	"	20	blue	brown	light	5' 7"	Muskingum, Ohio	labourer	March 18, 1847, Nashville, Tenn.	April 29, 1847, Zanesville, Ohio		
1328	Alva B. Arter	"	20	hazel	dark	fair	5' 9"	Lancaster Co., Pa.	farmer	Sept. 21, 1846, Cleveland, Ohio	May 6, 1847, Cleveland, Ohio		
1329	John Wingate	"	24	blue	brown	ruddy	5' 7"	Tuscarawas Co., Ohio	bootman	April 17, 1847, Cincinnati, Ohio	April 23, 1847, Cincinnati, Ohio		
1330	Charles Woodruff	"	21	hazel	brown	fair	5' 3"	Clarkson, N.Y.		May 1, 1847, Rochester, N.Y.	May 1, 1847, Rochester, N.Y.		
1331	John Hansen	military attaché detached from headquarters of division	20	blue	brown	fair	5' 8"	Clare Co., Ireland	laborer	Nov. 21, 1847, West Point, N.Y.	April 7, 1847, New-York,		
1332	David J. Fisk	15th inf.	C	23	blue	brown	light	5' 8"	Allegany Co., N.Y.	farmer	April 19, 1847, Jackson, Mich.	April 24, 1847, Jackson, Mich.	
1333	George W. Cushman	gen. service	21	lt blue	d brown	fair	5' 7"	Hartland, Vt.	farmer	April 24, 1847, Burlington, Vt.	April 20, 1847, Burlington, Vt.		
1334	John Reynolds	"	25	blue	sandy	ruddy	5' 7"	Leitrim, Ireland	laborer	April 22, 1847, " "	April 22, 1847, " "		
1335	David Strong	"	24	gray	black	ruddy	5' 6"	Shorham, Vt.	joiner	April 21, 1847, " "	April 22, 1847, " "		
1336	Michael O'Brien	14th inf.	B	26	blue	brown	fair	5' 6"	Tipperary, Ireland	laborer	April 18, 1847, New-Orleans	April 24, 1847, New-Orleans	
1337	John Gahan	"	26	hazel	dark	fair	5' 4"	Waterford, Ireland	sailor	April 21, 1847, " "	April 22, 1847, " "		
1338	François Reddy	3d dragoons	25	gray	brown	fresh	5' 11"	Kildare, Ireland	soldier	April 6, 1847, New-York	May 6, 1847, from Ft. Hamilton		
1339	Andrew Lyons	"	23	blue	brown	fair	5' 1"	Orange County	carpenter	April 27, 1847, Goshen, N.Y.	May 4, 1847, " "		
1340	Samuel F. Wing	"	19	blue	d brown	ruddy	5' 7"	Washington Co., Vt.	farmer	April 26, 1847, Albany	May 6, 1847, deserted off pass		
1341	Samuel Hodges	16th inf.	C	21	blue	light	light</						